The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1873. NUMBER 140.

BOARD OF TRADE.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1873.

Polls open from 10 a. m. to 3. p. m.

REGULAR TICKET.

For President,
CHAS. E. CULVER, of Culver & Co.

For Second Vice President,
A. M. WRIGHT, of A. M. Wright & Co.

For Directors,
E. B. BALDWIN, of Baldwin & Stone,
THOS. WIGHT, of Wight, Dunton & Co.
ROBERT WARREN, Commission Merchant.
JOS. F. ARMOUR, of Armour & Co.
ALEX. MURISON, Com. Merchant.

For Committee of Arbitration,
J. S. HELMER, of Nichols & Helmer.
J. B. DUTCH, of J. B. Dutch & Co.
M. H. FOSS, of S. D. Foss & Co.
D. F. BAXTER, of Webster & Baxter.
J. S. PEIRONNET, of J. S. Peironnet & Co.

For Committee of Appeals,
J. W. PRESTON, of Spruance, Preston & Co.
SILAS M. MOORE, of S. M. Moore & Co.
J. K. FISHER, of J. K. Fisher & Co.
J. B. REEME, of J. B. Reeme & Co.
J. H. HURLBUT, of J. H. Hurlbut & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Opening of the New Through Line to St. Paul.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, through trains for St. Paul via Beloit, Madison, Elroy, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, and Hudson, will leave Wisconsin Division Depot as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 10:00 a. m., Sundays excepted.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 9:00 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

Pullman Palace cars attached to all night trains.

M. HUGHETT, Gen. Supt.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.
The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

Or IN EUROPE to
WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS..........Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO..........Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS..........Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co., 7 The Temple..........Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st..........London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 23 Gracechurch-st..........London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 25 Aldersgate-st..........London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st..........Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co..........Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co.,
83 Rue Quatre Septembre..........Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co.,
87 Place du Commerce..........Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co..........Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co..........Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig
Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Newest, Finest, Fastest, Safest, and Best Steamer in the Trade.

For Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans

FROM CAIRO.

The large and elegant Passenger Steamer,

Thompson Dean,

JAMES H. PEPPER, Master, N. B. FOWLER, Clerk,

LEAVES CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS

THURSDAY, 9th, at 5 p. m., positively.

On arrival of Wednesday's R.R. train at Cairo from Chicago. For freight or passage apply on board.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LEWIS HAEHNLEN having associated with him his brother JACOB HAEHNLEN, will continue the business of importing SPECIALTIES as heretofore, at No 313 Race-st., Philadelphia, under the name of

LEWIS HAEHNLEN & BROTHER,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
CHAMOIS SKINS,
SUPERFINE DRY COLORS,
LEAD PENCILS, &C.

N. B.—With largely increased cash capital they hope to be enabled to offer inducements, and invite CLOSE BUYERS to inspect their large stock.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Giles F. Cline, for many years head salesman in our house is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A dividend of two per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Chamber of Commerce, payable at office of the Secretary, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. By order of Directors.

CHAS. L. RAYMOND, Sec.

N. B.—Parties holding half shares of stock will please present them at the office.

CHURCH MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church occurs Wednesday the 8th, at 3 p. m., at the office of Henry W. King & Co., corner Monroe and Market-sts.

CHARLES M. HOWE, Secretary.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during January and February 1873.

ELY,

Tailor and Draper.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Shirts to measure, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT IN FIT.

657 Wabash-av.

After March 1, 1873, at

Corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

100 Pianos and Organs to rent or for sale on time payments.

A large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

Orders to the trade filled with despatch.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.,
CHICAGO.

PIANOS!

THE UNRIVALLED

Decker Brothers'

Grand Square and Upright Pianofortes.

Also, other first-class Pianos, of all styles and prices. Will sell for very lowest price for cash. Also, on instalments.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
455 Wabash-av.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

251 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers,

Blank Book Makers, Printers

And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,

Opposite old P. O. Building.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard Coal, all sizes	$12.00
Erie and Briar Hill	11.00
Cannel	10.00
Blossburgh (Morris Run)	10.00
Indiana	9.50
Wilmington	7.00

Well screened, and delivered.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

Office 146 LaSalle-st. Yard No. 1 North Market-st.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,

Manufacturers of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office 752 Wabash-av.

Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap.

JOHN M. AYER, President.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Banking Rooms and Offices in Reaper Block and Speed Block. Stores on Lake and Clark-sts., and Offices in various Blocks.

J. M. MARSHALL,
House-Renting Agency, at 124 Clark-st.

FOR RENT.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.

E. A. DRUMMOND,
United States Court Room.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 428 State-st. and 11 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 482 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

LOUISIANA.

Numerous Meetings of the Anti-Pinchbackers on Saturday Night.

They Determine to See the Legally Elected Officers Inaugurated To-Day.

The Federal Troops in Readiness to Preserve the Peace of New Orleans.

Attorney General Williams Says an Inauguration To-day Is Illegal.

McEnery's Appeal to the Citizens of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The mass meeting at Exposition Hall, Jan. 2; the meeting of merchants at the upper City Hotel, Jackson street, last night; the meeting of the various Committees of the Democratic Reform and Liberal parties; and the Executive Committee of the Independent class, last night; the meeting, yesterday, of the Committee of Two-Hundred at the Merchants' Exchange; and the meeting of the Committee of Ten from each ward in the city, appointed by Exposition Hall meeting, were all largely attended, and adopted resolutions expressing a calm determination to see the legally-elected Legislature and State officers regularly inaugurated and installed, and calling upon the people to close their places of business on Monday and assemble in Lafayette Square to manifest a determination to yield a hearty and ready support to any and all means to accomplish the ends contemplated by the present movement. The Committees of the above-mentioned meetings conferred to-day, and it is understood a plan for concert of action has been agreed upon. It is probable most of the business houses will close to-morrow, and that the meeting at Lafayette Square will be large.

It is not generally believed that the Pinchback authorities will attempt to dispossess the Fusionists.

The following letter was received by Pinchback from General Emory on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1873.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state in reply, that in accordance with my instructions, I shall hold the troops in readiness to preserve the peace in the city. I also enclose a copy of a telegram this day received from the General commanding the army of the United States, and Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the instructions contained therein. I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major General.

General Sherman's despatch to General Emory reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1873.

You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it becomes necessary.

The following telegram was sent to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.

Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

The members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board recognized by Governor Warmouth, are compelled to meet to-morrow, under our Constitution, in order to preserve their status. Their assemblage will be peaceable, without arms, and with no purpose of aggression, but simply to organize. The organization presided over by Pinchback has threatened violent interference, from which serious troubles may arise. That organization derives its authority from the attitude of the Federal Executive, and will be controlled by the President. We trust he discountenances any interference with the assemblage, which has for its object the carrying out of the Constitution of the State, and is rendered necessary by the situation.

(Signed) H. H. OGDEN,
Attorney General of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5—10 p. m.—The announcement has just been made at Fusion Headquarters, apparently by authority, that General Emory has received instructions from Washington that the United States troops shall only be used to preserve the peace, and that any body of citizens, styling themselves what they may, have the right to meet peaceably for any purpose not unlawful, and that if any attempt should be made to disperse such assemblage, they shall be protected. When this was announced to the crowd assembled in the St. Charles Hotel rotunda, several simultaneously ejaculated, "Whew! The President has gone back on Pinchback."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Midnight—To-morrow's papers will contain the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: Relying on the patriotism you have exhibited, I conjure you to bear yourselves this day with prudence, dignity, firmness, and moderation. Assemble as peaceable citizens to witness the inauguration of the only true and legal Legislature of your State. It is your right and duty thus to lend the moral support of your presence. Let no riotous or noisy demonstrations weaken the effect produced by your unanimity. Be calm, as you are strong, in the midst of great political excitement, incident to an attempted overthrow of your liberties by an organized conspiracy. Show to the people of the United States of America dignity of bearing worthy of you and the great cause in which you are peaceably engaged, for the maintenance of your liberties and Constitutional rights. Be not alarmed, fellow-citizens. The Government of the United States will not exert its great power to put down and suppress peaceable assemblies of the people, but will rather protect them against violent assaults from any quarter. Let it never be said that any act of violence, on your part, was the primary cause of public disturbances. I repeat, fellow-citizens, be firm, but calm and dignified.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Private advices received here from New Orleans are to the effect that many leading bankers, property-holders, and merchants have called upon Kellogg and urged him by their confidence in his ability and disposition to relieve the financial condition of Louisiana, and tender him their aid and influence in that direction. A syndicate composed of leading banks is being formed for the purpose of taking a new city consolidation loan which, if successful, will place the city of New Orleans on a cash basis at once.

A private despatch from New Orleans states that all business will be suspended to-morrow, and that the Conservative or Fusion Legislature will assemble.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Domestic Tragedy—Murder and Robbery.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—At Hernando, Miss., on Saturday night, a colored man, John Horton, stabbed and killed a colored man, his brother-in-law, Moses Wiglin. Horton was trying to get money from his wife and was beating her, when Wiglin interfered to preserve peace, and was fatally stabbed. The murderer escaped.

On Thursday night, the 2d inst., Simpson F. Caldwell, a laborer, murdered his employer, R. H. Johnson, near Cold Water, Miss., and robbed his wife of $1,100. On Saturday evening Caldwell was arrested and lodged in jail at Hernando. The money was found on his person. He confessed the murder and robbery. There is great excitement, and fears are entertained that he will be mobbed. A strong guard has been posted around the jail.

The Hibbler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 5.—In the Hibbler murder trial, yesterday, Drs. Beck, Virgil, and Gregg were called with the object of proving the saneness of Mrs. Hibbler's mind at the time of her dying declaration. Dr. Meyr's testimony showed that she was suffering severely from *pyæmia*, or blood poison, so much so as to be unable to talk coherently. They testified that *pyæmia* could never have ensued after the gun-shot wounds in less time than three or four days. The Court took under advisement the question of the admissability the declaration, and the State has rested its case. The evidence in defence will be introduced to-morrow.

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature About to Meet—Candidates for Offices—Questions to be Considered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5.—The Wisconsin Legislature meets for its twenty-fifth session since the organization of the State, on Wednesday, Jan. 8. The Governor is engaged in preparing his message, which will be somewhat lengthy, and embrace a comprehensive review of the affairs of the State, whose development in the past year has surpassed that of almost any former one, especially in the opening of new railroad thoroughfares in different directions and bringing within easy reach of market many sections of the State heretofore difficult of access, and, it is understood, will vigorously vindicate the rights of the State as against all trespassers, especially in the matter of injury to Superior harbor on Duluth account.

No members of the Legislature, or place-seekers in connection therewith, have yet arrived, railroad facilities being such that persons can now leave almost any part of the State on Monday and reach here that day or the next, thus saving a hotel bill over the Sabbath.

For chief legislative offices there does not seem likely to be a very sharp contest, except on Speaker of the Assembly. For the Speakership there bids fair to be more of a strife than for some years past. The most prominent candidate and the one with the most legislative experience, is Hon. Henry D. Barron, representing the northwestern part of the State, his district embracing six counties. He has been a member of the Assembly seven sessions, from 1862 to 1868 inclusive (except 1864), and again last winter, having been Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in the meantime, and was Speaker in 1866. He is a man of ability and positive character, and has always strenuously advocated measures in the interest of the people of his expanded district, having been the author of a variety of laws bearing on the St. Croix & Superior Railroad, which has not yet been built. Having been so long in public life, he is not without his enemies and personal rivals,—representatives of interests opposed to those of which he has been the special champion,—and others, for various reasons, will make the most of his assailable points to defeat his election. It is alleged that he will be opposed by nearly all the Republican members from the Northwestern part of the State. From the same section is Hon. W. Pitt Bartlett, of Eau Claire, a good lawyer, a gentleman of high character and possessing many of those peculiar qualities which fit a man to preside over a legislative body, and who was an efficient member so long ago as 1860. From the centre of the State is presented the name of Hon. C. S. Kelsey, of Marquette County, who was a member of the State Senate from 1861 to 1864, and of the Assembly in 1867, who is so much esteemed at home that he was elected last fall from a strongly Democratic county; a man of eminent candor and fairness, and in all respects well qualified for Speaker. From Northeast Wisconsin, Hon. J. S. Curtis, of Green Bay, is warmly urged for the position by many friends. He has had two years' experience in the Assembly, in 1869 and 1871, when he was among the most efficient members, not occupying a great deal of time in speeches, but when he had occasion to advocate or oppose a measure, or take part in a debate, presenting his views with great clearness and force. He is accredited with large influence in having worked down the large Democratic majority in Brown County, from which he was elected, till last fall it gave a Republican majority. His modesty is only equalled by his merit, and, as an illustration of that and his patriotism, it may be mentioned that, though a commission was offered him, he preferred to shoulder his knapsack, and marched three years as a private in Union army, finally, we believe, accepting a commission after re-enlistment. Quick of perception, sound in judgment, and prompt in action, of marked ability and genial nature, he would make an excellent presiding officer. Mr. H. A. Patterson, of Janesville, an able lawyer and most excellent man, but without any legislative experience, will receive warm support from the southeastern counties, including Rock and Walworth, with their large Republican majorities. Other names have been mentioned, but these are all who are now candidates. Hon. E. W. Young, of Sauk, will doubtless be re-elected Chief Clerk of the Assembly, which position he has filled most acceptably for several years past; but there will probably be a change of Assistant, as the gentleman who has admirably filled that place for several years joined the Liberals. There is no opposition to the re-election of J. H. Waggoner, of the Richland *Republican*, Chief Clerk of the Senate, for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. There is a unanimous impression in favor of the election of Colonel O. C. Bissell, of Fond du Lac, a faithful soldier and officer, who has been Assistant for two or three winters. For Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, John Hicks, one of the editors of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, which is the foremost Republican paper of Northeastern Wisconsin, seems to be ahead. The other candidates are W. D. Hoard, of the Jefferson County *Union*, a man of ability and worth, but, as Sergeant last winter, more of a success in entertaining Senators as a repeater of rich jokes than in keeping things in ship-shape about the Senate chamber, and Albert Emmonson, a capable Norwegian of Columbia County.

The members of the Legislature are largely new men, and about them your correspondent may have something to say hereafter.

The first business to be disposed of will be the election of United States Senator, and that will occupy little time, as there is a strong and unanimous feeling among Republicans in favor of the re-election of Senator Howe, who is receiving the highest encomiums from both Republican and Liberal newspapers. There will be a strong effort on one side to repeal the law of last winter making liquor sellers responsible for the consequences of their action, and on the other to make it more stringent the result of which likely will be that little change will be made. An attempt will be made, and strenuously resisted, to release the Wisconsin Railroad Company from its obligation to build from Portage to Ripon, for which it had made arrangements with the Sheboygan & Mississippi Company, which it seeks to repudiate. The disposition of $10,000,000 worth of land which it is held, under recent decisions of United States Courts, still remains under control of the State for building a railroad from the St. Croix to Lake Superior, will doubtless excite quite a contest, and an effort will be made to have a portion of it diverted to construct a road northward from the Chippewa Valley. An attempt will be made which, however, is too manifestly unjust to succeed, to repeal the exemption of the West Wisconsin Railroad lands from taxation; also to compel the Company to relay the track north of Tomah, which was removed to the Camp Douglas route to straighten the main line. There may be an attempt to regulate railroad passenger and freight tariff. Aside from the above subjects, few of much importance are likely to arise, and with special legislation cut off and general laws to accomplish its objects framed last winter, there seems no reason why we should not have a short session.

Fires.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 5.—The large and handsome frame residence of the Hon. Polk Shannon, on Eighth and Ohio streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning; also, the out-buildings, and those of his neighbors. Mr. Shannon had a very valuable horse burned in his stable. The residence was insured for $7,000.

The brick residence of Chris. Reychert, Seventh street, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening; partly insured.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—It is reported by parties, who came by land from Carrisville, that of the sunken steamer H. C. Gray, all that remained above water had been destroyed by fire.

The Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Since the wet weather of a week ago, many horses afflicted with the epizootic suffered a relapse, and the fatal cases have numbered about 30 per day.

WASHINGTON.

No Chance for the Passage of a Postal Telegraph Bill this Session.

What Will Congress Do About the Secret Investigation of Credit Mobilier?

Neither Fish Nor Williams to Retire from the Cabinet.

Additional Gossip About the Treasury Portfolio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—It is announced that to-morrow several resolutions will be offered in the House, ordering the Credit Mobilier Committee to hereafter sit with open doors. General Butler has a resolution already prepared to this effect. The general impression among such members as have arrived seems to be that the resolution will be passed without difficulty. The only question seems to be whether, as a matter of courtesy, the matter should not be left entirely to the Committee conducting the investigation.

RELIEF OF SPINNER.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report favorably the bill to relieve United States Treasurer Spinner, for the payment of the amounts lost by the Government through the several defalcations in his office, including those of Seth Johnson and Worden, which were discovered more than a year ago.

A FINANCIAL STORY.

Secretary Boutwell denies that he has received a request from a combination of Eastern bankers, asking him to deposit coin in the National Banks, and thus liberate an equal number of greenbacks now held as a reserve. He says that, while there is no law to prevent the bankers from petitioning him to this effect, he does not see how, if he even felt so disposed, he could act on any such suggestion without special authorization by Congress.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The friends of the Postal Telegraph bill are prepared for a vigorous campaign on behalf of that scheme for the remainder of the session, but these gentlemen cannot agree among themselves as to just exactly what measure they want. The Hubbard bill has many opponents among those who favor a Postal Telegraph system, while the supporters of the former measure are determined not to indorse any scheme which will antagonize with their own. Well informed members of both Houses express the opinion that no bill of any kind of this character stands the slightest chance of passage.

THE CABINET.

As the question of the changes anticipated in the Cabinet still continue to be the topic of so much discussion, it is proper to say, on behalf of the President, that thus far no steps whatever have been taken with regard to the Cabinet for the incoming term of General Grant. As between the Attorney General and the President, no conversation or intimation has occurred looking to Judge Williams' retirement. On the contrary, the President is known to favor the retention of that officer. Nothing has occurred in relation to Secretary Fish to induce the belief that he is to retire on the 4th of March, or at any stated time. The President and all the members of the Cabinet are believed to favor the continuance of Mr. Fish in his present high office, and that officer has not lately indicated any peremptory intention of retiring. Unless a change is made in the entire Cabinet on the 4th of March, or a day or two thereafter, it is pretty certain that none is intended for the next four years.

The report that Secretary Belknap has incurred the displeasure of the President, is regarded by other members of the Cabinet as simply ridiculous.

The only change in the Cabinet that is regarded as certain is that of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is regarded as certain that Mr. Boutwell will be elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, and will thus vacate the Treasury Department. His successor has been much discussed. It is said that the President is afraid of Wall street and the great money interest of the country, and that Wall street is afraid of Boutwell and the present policy of the Government, and that General Grant is not, therefore, likely to appoint a Secretary on the recommendation of the money power. Secretary Richardson represents the policy, and his appointment to the succession would assure the public that the same policy is to be continued. The best informed friends of the President believe that Judge Richardson is sure of the appointment in case of a vacancy.

ARKANSAS.

The Government has no late advices from Arkansas, and are not, therefore, informed as to what the Administration adherents expect, in that State, in the next few days. The President and his Cabinet seem to feel less interest in the condition of affairs in Arkansas than in Louisiana.

A TIMELY ORDER.

The President has directed the Secretary of State to prepare immediately an Executive order in effect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying office under State authority.

WESTERN RIVERS.

Rise of Five Feet in the Ohio River—Damage by Ice to Boats and Barges—The Gorge at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—Reports from the head-waters report the rivers rising gradually. The Monongahela at this point is falling slowly; 10 feet 8 inches at 6 o'clock. A large quantity of ice, still running in the rivers, prevents the coal barges from leaving. It is thought that the rivers will be in condition to-morrow, so that some barges can get out. The Belle Vernon is announced for Nashville, and the Anna and Exchange for Cincinnati.

Efforts will be made immediately to raise the Petrolia and save her machinery, which will be placed in a new boat. Her machinery is new and in good order.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—The river has risen 5 feet, and is full of heavy ice. There is no movement of boats except the Fayette to Henderson yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—The gorge at Carysville was solid yesterday morning. The river is stationary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Arrived, the P. W. Strader and Mayflower, New Orleans; Continental, Cairo. Departed, Emilie La Barge.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The river to-day is floating heavy shore ice. Several boats are advertised to leave to-morrow, but it is hardly probable navigation will resume so soon.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The ice gorge below the bridge piers moved slowly down the river this evening, and lodged again at Arsenal Island, where the river is narrow. No damage is reported. It is probable that steamers at Carondelet will come up and attack the ice at Arsenal Island to-morrow, and break it up so it can run out and reopen navigation South.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—There is not so much ice running to-day. Some heavy cakes are coming down, but the number is rapidly thinning out. The ice runs into the Kentucky shore below Towhead, leaving half the river clear on the Indiana side, except a large ice field along the shore. The ferry boat this morning broke the ice around the steamers and up to the ferry dock at the foot of First street. It will break through a narrow strip of ice-belt into the channel in the morning, and resume its trips. It is estimated $5,000 will cover all the loss from the ice in this vicinity. A number of coal boats and barges were caught by the towboat Robin, after passing over the falls, and moored at the foot of Sand Island or at New Albany. They are generally in good condition, and marked as follows: Ashland, No. 34; J. C. Bicher, No. 102; J. C. Bicher, No. 111; Jo Walton, No. 71; Ashland, No. 55. One side was stove in of the pig-iron boat J. Caralton No. 2, of Vevay, and the end stove in of the gravel flat 12 by 60 feet. The ferryboat Thos. Connor also caught a barge with her end slightly stove in, supposed to belong to N. J. Bigley, and landed it at New Albany. A coal boat lodged on the dam contains about 15,000 bushels of coal. Seven boats and barges are lodged in sight of the levee.

The river has fallen 3 inches, with 8 feet 3 inches on the canal, and 6 feet 3 inches in the canal, and 6 feet 3 inches on the chute. the towboat Robin went down to Middle Creek this evening to assist in getting back the ferryboat Frank McHarry. The tug D. J. May cut her way out of the shore belt of ice this evening and went to secure two barges lodged on the Indiana side. The Mary Hunston is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow positively.

DUBUQUE.

County Assessment—An Important Decision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 5.—The amount of assessment returned by the Township Assessors throughout the county aggregates $9,000,000. Adding to this the assessment within the city we have a grand total of $17,600,000 in Dubuque County,—something to boast of, perhaps, if not to feel good over.

The Supreme Court of the State, at its late session, in the case of Carter vs. the City of Dubuque, rendered a verdict for the city. This is esteemed a case which tested the liability of the City as indorser of the Central Island Bonds. Should the Federal Court affirm this decision, it will make a difference to the city of $200,000 in its favor. The main point in the defence in this suit was the constitutional limit. The point was urged and sustained, that when the city became indorser of these bonds, her debt exceeded the 5 per cent of the total valuation of her taxable property—the limit fixed by the State Constitution—and that her indorsement was null and void.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

At Washington.

Washington (Jan. 1) Despatch to the New York World.

The great event of the day was, of course, the reception at the White House. Vast preparations were made for the expected visitors. Linen strips were laid slantwise across the halls to protect the carpets, and druggets covered the floors in all the reception-rooms and the East Room. Judging from appearances, one might say the entire police of Washington was drawn up in ranks on the portico. This looked very imposing, and was no doubt as useful as ornamental. A platform from the window of the East Room nearest the portico, across the area, with steps thence to the sidewalk, provided egress for the crowd expected after the doors were thrown open.

The members of the Cabinet and foreign ministers and attaches, as first on the list of the expected guests, were the first to assemble, and before 11 a. m. the Red Room, always used as an anteroom, was quite full, and a merry chattering was heard by those without. At the appointed time the President and Mrs. Grant descended the stairs from the upper story and were followed by Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. F. T. Dent, and other ladies who were to receive with them. As the President entered the parlor the Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief." The President and his wife took up their positions opposite the central door of the Blue Room, immediately in front of the central divan. The Cabinet officers now in the city, generally accompanied by ladies, first paid their respects. The Secretary of State was accompanied by Mrs. Fish and Miss Edith Fish; the Secretary of the Treasury by Mrs. and Miss Boutwell; the Secretary of War by his niece, Miss Lida Worthington. The Secretary of the Navy was deprived of the pleasure of Miss Robeson's company, owing to her indisposition, but presented a lady friend. The Attorney General and Mrs. Williams jointly paid their respects.

The Diplomatic Corps followed, and its members were severally presented by the Secretary of State. Blacque Bey, as Dean of the Corps, took precedence. He wore his uniform of dark blue cloth with gold embroidery, and many gold ornaments and orders on his breast; red pantaloons, and the fez—a red skull-cap—on his head. His wife and his brother-in-law, George Mott, accompanied him. General Mott, son of the late Dr. Mott, of New York, and brother of the first wife of Blacque Bey, is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Egypt. He has also done such military service in behalf of the Turkish Government that he now wears orders commemorating the highest honors the Sultan has ever bestowed. General Mott wore full uniform and all his glittering insignia of rank. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton were accompanied by the Secretaries and attaches of the British Legation. All the gentlemen wore court dress, which was, as a matter of etiquette, worn generally by the Diplomatic Corps. As a rule this resembles an army uniform, highly ornamented with gold embroidery, but occasionally it is more like the dress we see on the stage at courts. Sir Edward Thornton wore several orders, among others that of a Knight Commander of Bath. The Austrian Minister, Baron Lederer, and his Secretary of Legation followed the British Legation, and others came in due order. The Peruvian Minister, Colonel Don Manuel Freyre; the Mexican Minister; Senor De Mariscal; the Italian Minister, Count Corti; Mr. Stenersen, of Norway and Sweden; Mr. Kurd Von Scholzer, of Prussia; Counsellor Antonio P. de Carvalho Borges, of Brazil; the Chevalier De Souza Lobo, of Portugal, Madam Lobo accompanying him; Admiral Polo de Barnabe, of Spain; the Russian, French, and other diplomatic representatives followed, and the ladies as a rule accompanied their husbands.

But, having noticed the gorgeous array of the gentlemen, it is proper to speak next of the ladies' apparel. Mrs. Grant wore a pearl-ash colored silk, very delicate in tint and rich in texture, trimmed with silk of the "Paris in ashes" shade. Miss Grant wore a pale shade of sage; Mrs. Sharpe, blue silk. Mrs. Fish's dress was a rich silk of "London smoke." Miss Fish wore blue silk, two shades of pale green beautifully intermingled. Mme. Blacque wore a superb black silk and black velvet. Lady Thornton, royal purple silk, trimmed with velvet. Mme. De Lobo, *nee* Allien, of New York, was dressed in a ruffled brown silk underskirt, with cuir-colored overskirt, trimmed with brown. All the ladies, save those receiving with Mrs. Grant, wore bonnets or hats, and all, including the ladies receiving, wore high waists. Quite an acquisition to the Diplomatic Corps is the bride of the Minister from Ecuador, Mrs. Flores. Mme. Flores, *nee* Ruiz, is a beauty, and her fresh, girlish manner and grace in conversation even surpass her beauty. She was charmingly dressed in a suit of sage green, trimmed with velvet the same color. Mr. Flores wedded his bride one week ago, on Christmas Day. Mme. Potestad, of the Spanish Legation, of whose beauty so many have written and spoken before now, appeared in society for the first time in two or three years. She was elegantly dressed and looked very handsome.

After the Diplomatic Corps the Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Senators and Representatives in Congress were received. Some of these had ladies with them, and some had not. Mr. Chandler was accompanied by his wife, who wore a superb dress of golden bronze.

The General of the Army, General Sherman, presented the army representatives, and Admiral Porter the officers of the navy. Both army and navy were represented by ladies among the corps receiving, Miss Porter and Miss Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General, assisting Miss Grant. The officers of the army wore their new uniform for the first time. It is gorgeous. Graceful shoulder-knots happily replace the epulettes and aguillettes, or gold cord with pendants are festooned across the breast.

All the officials received, after having paid their respects at the White House. Mrs. and Miss Fish assisted the Secretary of State, Mrs. and Miss Boutwell the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of War had a cargo of ladies—his niece, Miss Worthington; Mrs. Marcy; Mrs. Stevenson, of Ohio, and daughter; Mrs. John Delano; Mrs. John A. Logan, wife of Senator Logan; Mrs. D. C. Cox. Mrs. Kauffmann, of Washington, and Mrs. Clark, of Ohio, acted in the absence of Secretary and Mrs. Delano as representatives of the household. The Attorney General was assisted by his handsome and agreeable wife.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 2.

There seems to be a good deal of complaint at the manner with which representatives of the press were treated, yesterday, at the White House, being compelled by policemen to occupy positions where they could see nothing, and some of the lady correspondents indignantly left the house. We don't believe that General Babcock was responsible for this incivility; doubtless it was the work of some officious understrappers.

At New York.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The influence of the editorials of the city press against the use of wine at New Year's entertainments to-day was perceptible everywhere. The change was noticed and remarked upon by almost every one, and many and earnest were the congratulations among our best citizens to see the treacherous wine-glass disappear. Wine has long been the stumbling block of youth, and the insidious snare of old age, and we may safely hope now that it will soon disappear from the social board.

When I called on Mr. Dodge, who has been foremost as a reformer—foremost in pushing this anti-wine movement—he was still very solicitous in regard to the success of the new reform. He asked, with deep earnestness, how the anti-wine movement was succeeding; and he was deeply gratified when I told him that a great deal less wine was being drank—that many, instead of wine were drinking unusually large quantities of brandy, and that several of our first citizens had made upward of a hundred calls, in every instance refusing wine, and drinking in place of it the best article of American whiskey and gin. I told him that many good mothers, beautiful Christian heads of families, who for years have been accustomed to serve wine to their guests, had discarded the treacherous wine-glass and told their daughters to fill the decanters with Monongahela and Bourbon.

"Heaven be praised!" exclaimed Mr. Dodge when he heard of the success of the anti-wine movement. He was a happy man when he felt within him that the treacherous beverage was to give way, and the influence of the insidious wine-glass was to be forever broken before the benign influence of old rye and Scotch and Bourbon whiskey.

The whole city seems to be deeply in earnest about this reform. I called on a sainted mother in Israel in Forty-sixth street. She said, as she gave me some quail and doughnuts and mince pie, that she would offer me a glass of sherry, but so many men—good young men—had fallen into drunkards' graves, just through taking their first glass of wine. I told her that I hated and feared that first glass of wine as much as she did, and that I often warned young men against it, and that for myself I spurned the idea—I guarded myself against it always.

"You are a good young man, Mr. Perkins," repeated the good old mother. "Stand firm against the first glass, and you will always be safe."

I told her I would. Said I, "I am sometimes tempted to take this first glass of wine, but I always repel the idea; and no longer ago than this morning," said I, "when the thought came to me to drink that first glass of wine, I spurned it, and went over on Sixth avenue and got a good square drink of Monongahela whiskey."

To be serious, New Years passed about as usual. The ladies generally received, talked sweetly, and spread tables with boned turkey, quail, pickled oysters, sandwiches, coffee, and wines. When particular friends or a crowd of gentlemen arrived together, a bottle of champagne was generally opened.

Ladies generally received from 100 to 300 calls. They were always dressed in full dress—low neck and short sleeves when they had pretty arms to show. Every young lady who had even a tolerable arm and neck had them uncovered—with from three to six button gloves. The young ladies wore their hair *Pompadour*, and in many instances powdered. Gentlemen generally made from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five calls, dressed in full-dress, with light overcoats, lapels thrown back and decked with a white rose-bud. They generally left their cards with the servant for future invitation, passed a "hail and farewell," ate an oyster, sipped a little sherry, and slid down the front step and into the next house, to repeat. Almost every young fellow in New York was a personified perpetual motion, and the old men were not far behind. Some precautionary married ladies made out their husbands' lists, but they,—the atrocious married men—threw them away as soon as they got outside of the house, and fished out of their overcoat pockets a list of their own. It was not uncommon to see these married men flirting with the young ladies, and even running out the young fellows. Calling commenced about 11 a. m., and ended at midnight. Several entertainments were given, such as Phil Sheridan's lunch at Delmonico's, and Madame Meares' reception, and *German* in the evening.

The Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—A light drizzling rain began falling early this morning and continued until this evening. The wind has veered around to the northwest and the weather is growing colder.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—About four inches of snow fell last night. Cloudy. Mercury 30 degrees.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 5.—Six inches of snow fell since 8 o'clock last night. The thermometer ranged at 27 to 32 degrees.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 5.—It has been snowing heavily since noon to-day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The weather at 10 o'clock to-night was nearly clear. Thermometer 26°.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—A driving snowstorm prevailed all last night, and there are now some 4 inches on the ground. West of here the snow is much deeper, and the trains are badly delayed.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—Heavy snow fell nearly all last night. Snow also fell heavily at intervals during the day. It is now cloudy and cold.

An Ohio Earthquake.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—At 20 minutes to 12 o'clock last night the citizens in all parts of the city were disturbed by a low rumbling noise as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations that shook houses, rattled furniture, and caused a general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars, and others came up the street to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. Up to this hour a diligent canvass of the city fail to give any reason for the shock, and many here believe the noise and vibration was caused by an earthquake.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Dayton despatch says an earthquake shock was felt in that city last night.

Father Burke.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Father Burke, the great Dominican preacher, arrived last evening, and received a grand ovation to-day, being escorted by a large procession of Hibernian and Catholic societies, with several bands of music, to St. Patrick's Church, where he inaugurated a two weeks' mission. Ten thousand persons congregated in and around the church.

How Much is Ten Per Cent of Nothing?

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

A funny case has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury from Savannah, Ga., for settlement. It appears that a firm down there have brought cotton ships in with sand ballast, and dumped the sand on the wharf. The Custom House Appraiser came along and assessed the sand 10 per cent *ad valorem*, which amount he demanded of the importer. The importer at once appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury. This morning a sealed bag, marked "drop shot," was ushered into the Treasury building. There seemed to be a mystery about it, and thoughts of nitro-glycerine, fulminating powder, and other explosive materials suggested themselves when the weight of the bag proved conclusively that its contents were not shot. The bag was opened with great care, and its contents were at once called saltpeter, dungsalt, and rocksalt by different lookers-on. But on examining a card attached to it, reference was found to a letter in regard to sand ballast, and this crystally, dirty sand was the article referred to as having been assessed 10 per cent duty. The importer represented that the sand is of no value whatever, and was only thrown in as ballast. The Secretary, upon this information, felt convinced that the duty of 10 per cent would not hurt it, and affirmed the decision of the Collector of the Port of Savannah in the case.

Ireland.

Here are the latest Irish agricultural statistics. Three thousand eight hundred enumerators, selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, having visited 600,000 holdings, declare a decrease of 138,915 acres in the extent of land under crops in the present year. The decrease in the cereal crops is 33,361 acres. The returns of emigrants from the several ports of Ireland for the first seven months of 1872 record an increase of 5,840 persons over the same number of months in 1871. In 1861 the number of fourth-class houses in Ireland, each of which had but one room for the entire family of every age and sex, was 89,374. These were occupied half a million of human beings.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A MORMON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Rev. Orson Hyde, one of the most conspicuous lights in the Mormon Church, and holding high official relations with Brigham Young, writes the following to the *Evening Star* of this city, under date of

SPRING CITY, Dec. 18.—While considering the reelection of Mr. Grant, I asked myself the following question: "What shall be the fate of the Latter-Day Saints in Utah during his present and incoming administration? Pending the reflections connected with the foregoing question, some spirit came on me, and said, "In very deed, for this cause I have raised him up to show in him my power, and that my name may be declared throughout al. the earth." Sometimes the hearts of rulers are softened toward God's people for their good, and then again they are hardened for greater ultimate good toward them, and are the honor and glory of His Exalted Name. The numerous devastating fires that occur in these days throughout the land, with balls of fire sometimes seen to ply through the atmosphere, and storms that spread devastation on sea and land, together with wasting epidemic upon man and beast, ought to whisper in the ears of the rulers of this world as effectual a warning as were the plagues upon Egypt in the days of Pharaoh and his servants, that it is the year of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion, and that a consumption is determined upon all the earth, wherefore I do beseech them for their own sakes, as well as ours, to permit us to solve our own problem without oppressing us with extra or special legislation tending to bind us down under foreign and unfriendly taskmasters.

BOWEN VERSUS DELARGE.

It is at last promised that the House Committee on Elections will decide during the next fortnight the notorious contested case of Bowen *vs.* Delarge, the latter being the sitting member who has drawn his salary with faithful punctuality, amounting, including mileage and stationery, to about $12,000. There is little doubt now that Bowen will be given the seat, when his first service will be to draw his two years' salary. A large amount will also be required to pay the expenses of collecting the testimony.

BOUTWELL ON THE DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell, in a recent conversation on the subject of the public debt, said he would not be greatly astonished if there were not further apparent increases of the indebtedness of Government hereafter. Mr. Boutwell, it is stated, still adheres to his opinion of last year, that it was unwise to reduce the taxes to such an extent as was done last winter, through the efforts, mainly, of Senator Sherman.

A CORD-WOOD CLAIM.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, for $375,000 against the Government for wood cut on her farm for the army, appears to be near a settlement. The justice of the claim is already established, and all that is lacking is satisfactory proof of the loyalty of the claimant. She is an invalid, and the members of the Southern Claims Commission went to her farm, yesterday, to take additional testimony. The case has been an interesting one from the beginning.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The number of Assistant Assessors as ascertained at the Internal Revenue Bureau is being rapidly cut down, and it is expected the reduction will require less time than at first supposed. Nearly three hundred were discharged during the month of December. The number yet in service is 1,110. Most of the reduction thus far has been in the Western States; but as soon as the fruit-distilling cases, which will be about the latter part of this month, a large reduction in the force will be made in the Southern States, where the fruit distillers are located. In one district alone in that section, there were 300 revenue officers employed. The entire force of Assessors and Assistants will be dispensed with by the first of July, under the new law.

ILL.

Secretary Fish has been confined to his house for several days by an attack of chills and fever.

THE FOREIGN PORTFOLIO.

It is stated that the President has not mentioned Hon. W. M. Evarts as Mr. Fish's successor as Secretary of State.

KU-KLUX PARDONS.

The President, to-day, pardoned David Rainshaw and Galbraith Hambright, both of South Carolina, serving out terms of imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Klux crimes. The former was sentenced for eight and the latter for two years.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal service has been ordered on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Stanwood to Tipton, Iowa, nine miles, commencing Jan. 16. Pay not fixed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE HINT TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A private telegram from New Orleans says that the Custom House employes who are members of the Legislature have resigned, been removed, or suspended. The above is anticipatory of the President's order, soon to be issued, forbidding the holding of any State or other office by Government officials.

PER CONTRA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Careful inquiry into the facts do not show that there is any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington that the Custom House employes had resigned their seats in the Kellogg Legislature. Such resignation, it is believed, would break the quorum in the Senate. Postmaster Lowell, Surveyor Ingraham, the two Derwigs and Sypher took part in the legislative proceedings to-day. It is understood all the Custom House members have leave of absence from the Custom House during the session of the Legislature.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

The Brooklyn "Union" Versus the New York "Tribune"—A Retraction as is a Retraction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The proprietor of the Brooklyn *Union* was waited on to-day by Mr. Runkle, legal representative of the *Tribune*, who demanded retraction of the article published in the *Union*, and reproduced in the New York *Times*, stating that the *Tribune* was virtually controlled by Jay Gould, and that its circulation is falling off enormously. The *Union* this afternoon says:

"We are now, under threat of a suit for libel, asked to make 'an explicit and absolute retraction.' To do this we must first know, of our own knowledge, that our assertions were false. We do not know of our own knowledge tat our allegations were false; we do not know of our own knowledge that they are true. If Mr. Whitelaw Reid interprets this explanation as a 'full and explicit retraction,' we have nothing further to say. If he does not, and wants anything more, he must give us additional evidence, and when a conviction of the falsity of our statements has been brought to our minds, we will most gladly and promptly assure the public of that fact."

The *Union* does not make public the name of its alleged informant, but it is believed Sam Sinclair is the author of the malicious fiction.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Tribune*, to-day, has the following: "Two envious editors, one in New York and the other in Brooklyn, who apparently spend their waking hours in inventing stories about this newspaper, instead of looking after their own, have recently published an unusual fiction, as malicious as it is preposterous, concerning the business ownership of the *Tribune*. Libel proceedings," it adds, "are to be instituted unless retractions are immediately made." Henry C. Bowen is mentioned as the Brooklyn editor.

A demand was made upon Henry C. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*, to-day, by a lawyer representing the *Tribune*, for a retraction of the alleged libel appearing in the *Union*, and which subsequently was copied into the *Times* of this city, concerning the ownership and circulation of the *Tribune*. The Brooklyn *Union*, this evening, in its editorial, says it had no knowledge of its own and has none now in relation to the matter complained of. The *Union* also acknowledges that its informant obtained his knowledge from hearsay testimony.

FIENDISH.

Diabolical Attempt to Poison a Family With Arsenic.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A special to the *Democrat* from Decatur, Ill., says the family of A. Culp, consisting of seven persons, were taken violently sick immediately after breakfast yesterday morning, the symptoms being those of poison. Dr. Chenoweth investigated the matter, and found a paper containing arsenic deposited in a pump, the water from which had been used in making coffee for breakfast. The family were very sick, but at last accounts were out of danger. No clue as to who put the arsenic in the pump has been discovered.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Captain Emil, one of the proprietors of the brewery in LaSalle, in kindly consideration of the feelings of the bereaved family, has offered a reward of $25 for the recovery of the body of Henry Smith, the beer-wagon driver, who was drowned last Thursday evening in an attempt to ford the Little Vermillion River.

Augustus Calvert, of Nashville, Tenn., 12 years of age, was accidentally poisoned on Friday. He fell, and his elbow struck in a parcel of wet meal mixed with strychnine. The boy was eating a piece of bread at the time, brushed off the meal that adhered to his sleeve, and continued his eating. He was poisoned by the strychnine which got on his hand and was communicated to his bread. He died yesterday afternoon.

Small-pox is prevalent at Argyle, Deerfield, and Yarmouthtown, N. S. In the latter place six deaths are reported.

Burglars cut a hole through the floor of C. C. Corbett's store at Vienna, Ill., on Friday night, from beneath the building, and carried off $400 worth of dry goods and clothing. No clue to the robbers.

There were sixty deaths from small-pox during the past week in Boston. A new commodious small-pox hospital has been erected and finished within six days on the site of the one recently burned.

The case of Cathcart C. Taylor, city editor of *Forney's Press*, Philadelphia, who was convicted of libel, has been postponed until Friday next, when the motion for a new trial will be argued.

A despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, dated Aden, Egypt, Jan. 4, says: "I will leave in the Enchantress for Zanzibar at 5 o'clock to-night."

SPRINGFIELD.

State Treasurer's Statement for December—General Beveridge's Resignation as Congressman-at-Large—The Miners' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury for the month of December are:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$163,060.47
School fund	62.07
Canal redemption	41,073.63
Local interest	3,000.00
Total	$207,196.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

State revenue	$196,072.58
State debt	31,404.73
School fund	100,250.00
Local interest fund	1,723.24
Canal redemption fund	468,304.75
Total	$698,755.30

The canal redemption item, amounting to nearly a half a million, will go to swell the coffers of Cook County, and is in payment of the debt contracted by the State in removing the lien of the City of Chicago upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nearly, or quite, one-half of the indebteeness thus created, has been discharged.

General John L. Beveridge, Congressman-at-large, Lieutenant Governor-elect and prospective Governor of the State of Illinois, to-day, tendered to Governor Palmer his resignation as Congressman-at-Large, to take effect immediately. It is altogether probable that no election will be ordered to fill the vacancy, as the term is of to short duration to benefit the people in any way. With General Beveridge's term the office of Congressman-at-Large for the State ceases to be.

The Coal Commissioners' Association, of Chicago, filed articles of association to-day. No capital stock. The object of the Company is that of mutual protection, and to secure their supply of coal at actual cost and transportation.

The Hon. Edward Routz, State Treasurer-elect, filed his official bond, to-day, with the Secretary of State. The bond required by law is, in amount, $200,000. The names of his bondsmen have been furnished in these despatches some days ago.

The proprietors of the coal shafts here are not accepting the services of some of the old miners, and a portion of them, too, refuse yet to go to work. In one mine there are few experienced miners. The remainder are negroes who have gone to work at mining since the strike began. There are in the north mines at present thirty-nine negroes, and the number will be swelled by twenty more next week. Numbers of the old miners are leaving, having abandoned all hope of securing an advance in mining-rates.

WALL STREET.

Commercial and Financial Review for the Past Week—Business Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The past week, financially, has been dull. The stringency in money has continued, although at the close loans were somewhat easier. The great bulk of business on call has been at 1-16 to 5-16, and on some days the market was extremely close at these high rates. To-day, money was in better supply, especially to the leading bankers, who had Government bonds to offer as collateral. At this time last year the Sub-Treasury reported a gold balance of $64,000,000, and a currency balance of $6,900,000. At the close of business last evening, the Treasury reported a gold balance of $40,280,000, and a currency balance of $20,000,000.

Gold speculation during the week has been tame, and the price declined from 112¾ to 111⅝.

Foreign exchanges have been quiet, and closed at a slight decline from the opening rates.

The stock market has been quiet, and most of the operations were centered in a few stocks. The fluctuations have been much fewer than usual, the greatest fluctuation of the week being only 3½ per cent. In most cases, the changes were only about 1 per cent. Erie has improved a little during the week. Western Union still exhibits apprehensions of the postal telegraph. The bank statement is favorable.

MONEY.

Money was easier to-day, and declined to 4 per cent at the close, although the bulk of business was at 7 to 1-32. Mercantile paper, the last to be affected in any change of the money market, is still dull, leading names being held at 10 to 12. The money market is slowly but steadily tending towards ease and lower rates.

GOLD.

Gold ruled quiet and firmer at 111⅝@111¾.

BON[DS].

Government bonds closed firm, but quiet. The foreign bankers who purchased quite liberally yesterday were out of the market to-day, but this element was compensated for by an advance in gold. 1881 6s sold at 11s⅛; 1865s, new, at 112¾; 1867s at 113⅛@113¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market declined in the afternoon, and closed heavy.

PRODUCE.

Holders of flour, owing to the continued light arrivals, are very firm, but the inquiry is limited. Low grades are held higher; other grades strong. Good Liverpool in fair request. Wheat at the opening was held higher, with a fair demand for spring for export. Winter scarce and firmer. The market closes quiet but firm at the advance, the demand being chiefly for export. Winter is not so freely offered.

Pork was firm and a little more active for future at an advanced bid. New mess is quoted at $13.75 cash For future delivery, 500 brls for February at $13.25. Cut meats—Pickled hams are very firm, city 15lb average quoted at 9⅝c. Dry salted shoulders sold to the extent of 100 boxes for January at 4¾c. Bacon is quiet; 500 boxes long and short clear for February sold at 6⅝c; 75 boxes long clear on the spot at 6⅜c. Short clear is quoted at 7⅛c. Lard is firmer, with sales of about 500 tcs at 7⅛c for Western on the spot, and 7⅜c for city. For future delivery, 500 tcs to arrive in February at 7⅜c.

FIRES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—Benjamin & Ford's jewelry store, in Brewster's building, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $80,000; insured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—A large storehouse belonging to the Greenleaf machine works, was burned this morning; loss, $12,000.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 4.—A fire destroyed the residence and contents of Charles Robinson. He is a laboring man, and the loss falls heavy, as he had just finished paying for it. A large amount of valuable property narrowly escaped destruction.

Laura Fair Sues a Caricaturist for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Laura D. Fair procured a warrant to-day for the arrest of G. Thistleton for libel, which consists of a series of caricatures of her late trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden.

It is reported that the Grand Jury has indicted Harbor Commissioner Marks and his son for harbor frauds, recently the subject of investigation.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Isabella Hartley, from New York, for Antwerp, with cotton, was abandoned at sea. Most of her cargo was saved.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived—The steamships City of Brooklyn, Parthia, and Denmark, from Liverpool.

Also, the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

STOKES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The closing stages of Stokes' second trial have arrived, and the public interest in the case is reawakened. Lyman Tremaine's argument for the defence has been a long and powerful effort, seeking to prove that Stokes shot in self-defence, and is blameless. The prosecution in opening, to-day, insisted that the murder was premeditated for at least one year. Those who have followed the trial most closely anticipate a verdict of either murder in the second degree, or another disagreement.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Great crowds gathered around the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day when Mr. Tremaine was making the concluding portion of his argument in defence of Stokes. He was very severe upon the boy Hart, alleging that he was a perjurer, and his animadversions upon the character of Fisk were quite bitter. He claimed that the shooting of Fisk by Stokes, under even an apprehension of danger, if that apprehension was sincere, was a justifiable defence. After an exhaustive argument, in which the character of Fisk and the witnesses for the prosecution were severely excoriated, Mr. Tremaine closed his effort for the prisoner at 1 o'clock. There was great applause from the audience upon the conclusion of the address, which was suppressed by the Judge.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After recess, Mr. Beach commenced the reply for the prosecution, and spoke several hours. He reviewed at length the testimony of the principal witnesses, and called upon the jury to judge whether, from the story of Stokes himself, the case was not one of murder. Stokes' early career, and the circumstances of his murder were commented upon with severity. On the question of premeditation, Mr. Beach submitted to the jury on the broad principle, whether, at the moment of firing the fatal shot, the prisoner intended to kill.

THE CHARGE.

When Mr. Beach had concluded, the Judge at once proceeded to deliver his charge. After complimenting the jury, counsel, and press for abstaining from criticisms in the case, he charged:

That all questions were to be discarded which bore upon the character and habits, or social surroundings of either the deceased or the prisoner. The killing being practically conceded, the question was, whether that killing was a crime. It was agreed on both sides that the killing was either murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. To determine the point at issue, it was important to consider: were there two pistols found, and whether the prisoner was acting in self-defence. He then explained the theory of the prosecution that there was but one pistol, and of the defence that there were two. He intimated that the jury might consider another theory, viz., that the pistol found by the lad was dropped by the prisoner, though this theory was irreconcilable with the testimony. No one testifies to seeing a pistol in Fisk's hands except the prisoner. The silence of the prisoner when arrested didn't necessarily involve guilt. If the jury believed the prisoner fired from premeditated design to kill without warning, they should find a verdict of murde in the first degree unless they found a verdict of manslaughter in the third. On the latter point, they were to consider if there was a conflict, and whether the character of Fisk was such, as from menaces to lead to apprehension of danger. On that point only, viz., whether deceased was personally a violent and dangerous man or not, were they to consider his character. It was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that the killing was not murder.

His Honor then explained the kind of doubt to which the prisoner would be entitled, and in conclusion said it would be a great misfortune if the jury now disagreed. Ordinarily, twelve honest, intelligent men do, after consideration, make up their minds and agree,—where passion, prejudice, or obstinacy, or other motives are present they do not. He made these remarks because the jury on the former trial disagreed. The prisoner was either guilty, and should be convicted, or innocent, and acquitted. His Honor did not anticipate a disagreement in this case.

The jury then retired.

THE VERDICT.

The jury in the Stokes case, after being out some few hours, entered at 11 o'clock, and rendered a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the first degree.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

Judge Boardman deferred sentence until Monday.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The anticipation that the verdict would be given some time to-night in the Stokes case created much interest in many places throughout the city. It was hardly expected, however, that the verdict would be reached so soon.

During the latter days of the trial, some apprehension was awakened among the friends of the prisoner at the pertinacity and skill with which the testimony for the prosecution was evolved. Still a feeling existed among many that a conviction of murder in the first degree would not be found, and that if there were no disagreements of the jury, the verdict would be either justifiable homicide or manslaughter in the third degree.

PROBABLE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The prisoner's counsel will, doubtless, now apply for a new trial, as they took many exceptions in the progress of the case on which they can ground their application.

LATER.

The jury came into Court at 11:12, having been absent about three hours. There was a marked sensation in Court at the announcement of the verdict.

THE PRISONER

turned ashy pale, and his sister wept aloud. Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Tremaine, the Judge deferred pushing the sentence until Monday.

THE JURY,

it transpired, on retiring, stood 10 for murder in the first degree, and 2 for manslaughter in the third degree.

THE VERDICT ACCEPTED.

From information derived in an interview with some of the lawyers of Stokes, it is thought that no exceptions to the verdict will be taken.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Meeting of San Franciscans to Remonstrate Against the Passage of the Goat Island Bill—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged to-night by an assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to take formal action against the passage of the Goat Island bill. The meeting is thoroughly representative in every respect. Governor Booth presides, and is addressing the people. Mayor Alvord, C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, are on the platform. Governor Booth is making a very powerful speech. He says: "It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is as nearly unanimous in opposition to the passage of the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any subject where two opinions are possible." Speaking of the present position of the Company, he says: "It already holds, or controls, two hundred acres of Mission Bay, almost the entire Oakland front, Alemeda Point Landing, Vallejo, almost the exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton, and enjoys a practical monopoly of the steam navigation to all these places. There is nothing in the whole range of physical possibilities of the Company to get except Goat Island." He concluded: by saying that Goat Island was the pistol held at the head of San Francisco by the Company to compel other concessions in the future. He held that the people were fully justified in their fears that the bridge to Goat Island would shoal the harbor, perhaps destroy its usefulness. He cited the opinions of eminent civil engineers to that point. Governor Booth denounced the efforts making in Washington to create the impression that the public opinion of this State has undergone a change, and now favors the grant of the island to the Company. The cession is pushed in Congress at the present time, because the Company fears that a postponement may result in the defeat of the measure. The proportion of those favoring the measure is as one to five thousand. The Company concedes that their use of the island is not a public necessity, for they have offered to abandon the bill if the city will make a donation of two and a half million dollars, and give them certain privileges in Mission Bay.

C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber, followed in a speech expressive of the opinion of the Commercial class against the cession of the island. He said it would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city.

A resolution was adopted to telegraph the speeches and resolutions to Senators in Congress.

A Committee of Ways and Means, was appointed, one of its duties being to solicit influential citizens to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before Congress.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting against the passage of the bill.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 4.—A number of mills in Carson Valley and in the vicinity of Virginia City and Gold Hill, crushing ore from the Comstock lode, have been suspended, or are worked much below their full capacity, owing to the lack of transportation for ore and fuel.

Three feet of snow has fallen at White Pine the present week, seriously impeding travel.

The citizens of Pioche yesterday had a meeting to organize a Vigilance Committee for the surpression of crime, which is getting the upper hand of the law.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—John H. Pawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $15,000,000. It is feared that other failures will follow.

The weather to-day is tempestuous, and some damage to shipping has occurred.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms of stone in his bladder, the presence of a large stone having been demonstrated by means of a "sound." On Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotomy. The London papers of this date announce that the operation was successful, and that, up to last night, the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms having been developed. A despatch from Chiselhurst, this morning, announces that the condition of the ex-Emperor is unchanged, and that no apprehensions of serious results are entertained.

The *Standard* says that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be no menace to England, but to Australia, and urges, as a means of restoring the equilibrium, in the event of such a transfer, the annexation of the Fejee Islands to Australia.

There was a slight mutiny, yesterday, on the British steam frigate Aurora, now lying at Plymouth. The demonstration was soon suppressed.

The ships Northumberland, Hercules, and Sultan, of the Channel squadron, were somewhat damaged by the recent severe gales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A Dublin special states that the Orangemen and constabulary in the town of Lurgan had a fight yesterday owing to an attempted stoppage of a parade. No fatalities are reported.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Duke De Grammont, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in the case of war with Prussia.

Count Von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of Duke De Grammont, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 3, *via* KEY WEST.—The *Europa*, a new journal, appeared yesterday.

The Spanish troops have captured the insurgents Colonel Isidoro Benitez and Dr. Guizout.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Borcelles will return to Paris from Rome. This is regarded as an indication of the continuance of the difference between Thiers and the Pope.

Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, will, to-morrow, entertain M. Thiers and a number of other distinguished personages at dinner.

M. Thiers will go to Calais on the 10th inst. to witness the artillery experiments.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Emancipation*, Radical newspaper of Toulouse, has been suppressed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Emperor William his decided that General Von Roon, who has been appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers to succeed Prince Bismarck, shall remain Chief Minister of War, and that General Von Kameoka shall co-operate with and represent him in the discharge of the duties of that office.

NEW YORK.

Closing Up of a Disreputable Theatre—Dilled His Mother-in-Law—Bible Society—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Canterbury Theatre on Broadway, recently a concert saloon, has failed and will be closed out at auction next week. Its performances have been vulgar beyond precedent, its former corps of fifty waiter girls figuring in a programme of shamelessness and indecent dialogue. It is something to the credit of New York, that the place has never had a paying audience since it opened.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The historian Froude sails to-day for England.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday night, a man beat out the brains of his mother-in-law with an iron bar.

Owing to the large arrivals of destitute Italians, 1,000 more being expected the Commissioners of Emigration are considering measures for enlarging the accommodations on Ward's Island. There are 300 Italians already on the island.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, yesterday, four new auxiliaries were recognized: One in Georgia; one in Nebraska, and two in Alabama. Gratifying reports were received from various points.

The funerals of Margaret and Mary Donohue, two victims of the Centre street fire, took place this afternoon.

At a final meeting of the Assistant Aldermen, to-day, and unsuccessful attempt was made to pass a resolution authorizing the street railroads to run dummy engines.

A Sheriff's officer at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, brutally assaulted a reporter, who sought admission to the Court to witness the Stokes trial.

This afternoon, five prisoners attempted to escape from Ward's Island in a small boat, but were precipitated into the water by the drifting ice. Two of them, females, were drowned, but the others were rescued.

FATAL FUN.

A Young Iowan Compelled to Play "Mazeppa" for the Amusement of a Drunken Crowd—He Dies from the Effects of Their Barbarity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 4.—On Thursday night, the village of Wadena, near Elkador, Clayton County, Iowa, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Some young men bent on mischief, among whom was Garrett Dorland, a youth of 17, serenaded a newly-married couple, after which they visited the neighboring saloons, and drank freely, becoming boisterous and more mischievous than ever. On Dorland's starting for home on account of not feeling well, they opposed him and procured a horse, on which they tied him with ropes and thongs, disregarding his cries and the plunging of the now furious beast. This accomplished, they rode him through the streets, which was kept up for some time, after which, with much trouble, they put him on *terra firma*, but finding him unconscious, he was conveyed to the house of one Lockard, where, after a few ineffectual attempts at reviving him, he was wrapped up in a blanket and left. In the morning he was found cold in death, with bloody froth at his mouth. The affair is being thoroughly investigated to see whether death was the result of drinking and of exposure in that terrible midnight ride. It is expected that those by whose means his death was brought about will all be punished.

THE WEATHER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow has been falling since 10 o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 4.—Snow commenced falling at 7 o'clock this morning, and has been falling unceasingly since that time. Travel is impeded, and the trains are all delayed.

Arrest of a Lottery Dealer.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—John S. Pardee, a noted lottery man, was arrested last evening on complaint of Israel McDonald, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, on a charge of violating the laws of the United States against lotteries, in fraudulently using the mails.

Cincinnati Pork-Packing.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1 is 433,000.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Private advices from New Orleans state there is no fear of violence or collision between the opposing factions on the day fixed for the inauguration of the Governor, although each party will go through the ceremony of inaugurating its candidate. It is said that the purpose of the Fusionists is to save a legal point, which might appear to be waived by the omission to perform the ceremony.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The Sub-Committee of 200 have reported, giving an account of their action at Washington, and expressing their views respecting the present condition of affairs. It says:

In fulfilment of the mission confided to us by the people, we have laid before the President of the United States an impartial and truthful history of the extraordinary events which have recently transpired within the State of Louisiana, resulting in the overthrow of the Government elected by the people, and in the temporary installing in the offices of the State men who were not in any manner elected thereto. The President, while maintaining the propriety of the course which he has pursued in an Executive capacity, has not professed to consider his action as a final decision of the vital questions at issue in the politics of the State, but has remitted us to Congress as a proper tribunal to investigate the facts with more minuteness than the means within Executive control affords him opportunity of doing, and render such relief as the nature of the case may seem to require. We have the assurances of both the President and Attorney General, that such an investigation will meet with no opposition from the Administration, and that they will readily co-operate in the affair, affording such appropriate aid as Congress may see fit to recommend. We confidently anticipate that Congress will promptly appoint a Committee to investigate, fairly and impartially, the facts of the case, and, in view of the gross and palpable wrongs which have been committed, we cannot doubt that such a Committee must admit and report to Congress the necessity of prompt and complete relief.

The Committee advise that the Lyceum Hall Legislature assemble on Monday to consider how to perpetuate its legal existence, and recommend that the people of the State and city extend to them their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain by legal means the rights of the people of the State to a local self-government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Acting Governor Pinchback to-day signed the act recently passed by the Kellogg Legislature entitled, "An act to suppress riotous and unlawful assemblies." It provides that if any three or more persons, being armed with clubs or any other dangerous weapon or weapons, or if any ten or more persons shall unlawfully assemble in the city of New Orleans, or in any town, city, or parish within this State, for any unlawful purpose, with intent to disturb the public peace, or to cause public disturbance, the persons so assembling shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by a fine and imprisonment.

A three-column address to the people, signed "P. B. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana," is published. After a recital of alleged misdeeds during the recent campaign, it says: "Not content with all these outrages against American citizenship, those foiled and defeated leaders of a minority, when thwarted by the majesty of the law as construed and enforced by an honest and independent judiciary, State and Federal, now propose through a man pretending to be Governor-elect, and a Legislature pretending to be elected, to organize and operate a Government in direct conflict with, and in violation of the dignity and peace of the existing Government of the State of Louisiana, and of the United States. We recognize the right of free discussion and of free assemblage of the people. They may lawfully meet not only to memorialize the authorities to redress wrongs and to perpetuate the right; not only to criticise and censure their servants wherein they may deem them derelict, but even to denounce them for wrongs real or imaginary; but when any class of men with an undetermined and unascertained official status propose to meet and organize a law-making assembly, they do an illegal act. It is permitted citizens to indulge themselves as fully as the largest personal liberty may require, and financial embarrassment and social disquiet incident thereto must belong to them, but when their action becomes organized, and suggests and prompts violations of the law, and obstructions and antagonisms to the authority of the State in the exercise of its legitimate functions, and inaugurate an executive and exercise Governmental functions in the presence of, and in conflict with, the existing and established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and guilty of treason against the State, and are disturbers of the public peace, and must be delt with as such. I am prepared, as the Acting Executive of Louisiana, to permit without let or hindrance, any lawful assembly, but not an usurping faction. It cannot for a moment be either ignored or overlooked, but it must be met and suppressed. It is my duty as Executive, not only to quell mobs and insurrections, but to prevent by the prompt and vigorous execution of the law, the inception of such riotous and disturbed conditions. I do not propose anything will be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana, as will make it necessary for the national authorities to declare martial law therein, and take possession thereof, however much this deplorable issue may be sought and advised by the few ill-advised, short-sighted, and self-seeking men, who are laboring to that end.

The Governor-Elect, as returned by the Legislature in session at the State House, will, on the day provided for in the Constitution, be inaugurated, and the Legislature recognized by the President will meet and perform its legitimate functions but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated, and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either case are public wrong-doers, and shall be promptly dealt with as such. The whole force of the State shall be used for this purpose, and all necessary National aid will be invoked to cooperate with and sustain the same. I have every confidence that the General Assembly now in session, sustained and aided by the suggestion and the general influence of the community, will make useful and adequate laws, and I shall cheerfully co-operate with them in furthering the public weal, but no good end can be accomplished by disorder and revolution, while the commercial, financial, and industrial interest of the State, will be seriously affected thereby. No good citizen will sanction them, and under the obligations of my oath of office, I am determined they shall not prevail.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Pinchback's address, threatening to disperse the Fusion Legislature, creates considerable excitement. It is believed that only Federal troops can prevent the Lyceum Hall Assembly from meeting.

NEW YORK CITY AND STATE POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A meeting of several prominent Democrats was held last evening, presided over by Congressman Roosevelt, at which resolutions were passed proposing a coalition of the various factions of the Democratic party in this city.

Advices from Albany mention the arrival of a large force of lobbyists and office seekers to await the assembling of the Legislature.

It is understood that the messages of Governor Dix and Mayor Havenmeyer urge a reduction in the number of Commissioners and of the salaries of Commissioners, and other important economical measures. It is said that the Mayor's message recommends a change in the City Government, so as to render the Chief Magistrate the responsible head of all departments. The message adverts to the recent municipal revolution, and the benefit it has conferred on the city in the cause of reform. It is also said that Mr. Havemeyer avows his intention to administer his office in the interest of the whole people of the city, and not for the benefit of any class or party.

TO PREVENT ELECTION FRAUDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Republican City Committee hade decided to apply to the Legislature for such a revision of the election laws as will henceforth prevent fraudulent voting.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The inauguration of Governor Woodson, which was set for Monday, has been postponed till Wednesday.

Senator F. P. Blair arrived at Jefferson City, to-day, to look after his Senatorial interests.

The Horse Disease.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The epizootic has continued to increase in this city until most of the horses are more or less affected, and the streets present an almost deserted appearance. Reports from other sections of the Territory and as far south as Santa Fe shows the disease to have broken out almost simmultaneously along the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for a distance of 500 miles north and south. The Southern Overland Mail and Express Company from Pueblo to Santa Fe have stopped running, and the people of New Mexico will be deprived of mail communication for some time to come.

WESTERN RIVERS.

The Break-Up on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—Steamboat Sunk—Adventures and Perils of a Ferry-Boat—No Further Damage Now Anticipated.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The *Times'* Louisville special says that very heavy ice was running all night. The river has fallen 3 inches since morning. The ice has gorged along the Kentucky shore, from Towhead to Wing dam, extending to mid-river, and is also gorged on the Indiana side some distance from the shore. During the night several boats crowded in against the shore, but received no injury. Several coal-boats floated over the falls safely, and were probably caught below.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Light ice is running in the Ohio. Heavy ice commenced running out of the Licking about 12 o'clock. Everything is safe here. No boats are leaving for up-river now on account of heavy ice on the way from Romeray's gorge, which is expected here to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The river declined today. It is thought now that the freeze and brisk winds will prevent the rapid flow of its tributaries, and that they will run out in detail, and not produce the great flood anticipated. A sudden thaw, with rain, would alter the case and produce a great flood.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Early this morning a salt boat passed down the chute and lodged at the head of Goose Island, and will probably be saved. An empty coal boat passed down about half-past 10 a. m., and struck Pier No. 20 broadside, swinging around, and went in apparently unhurt. Before noon, a coal-boat lodged on Weitzell's Dam, at the head of the canal, and hung there. Late last night, two hay-boats, the wreck of a steamer, and a number of barges went down over the Falls. Five boats and barges altogether, came down do-day, and two more were in sight at dark. Several ice islands formed in front of the city. The ice is backed up from Weitzel's Dam to the Towhead, at least two miles, but the field only extends some 200 yards from the shore into the river, and has crowded the coal and wharf-boats slightly on the bank. Below the mail line wharf-boat, where the steamers lie, the harbor is comparatively free of ice near the shore. A stationary belt of ice lines the Jeffersonville front from opposite First street to the ferry landing. One ice island is one-fourth of the way across the river from the foot of Third street. It is 200 yards long, thirty or forty wide, and sixteen feet high. A smaller island is further out, near the middle of the river. These leave narrow passages for the floating ice, and some fears are expressed of a gorge at this point. Others say the current is too strong. The islands are formed by the deep floating ice catching on rocks or hidden obstructions.

No further damage was done, and no serious damage is now anticipated. The river has fallen six inches, and is still falling slowly. Nine feet in the canal and seven feet in the chute.

The Mary Houston came up through the canal to-day, and lies at the city wharf landing, to leave for New Orleans on Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A large field of ice, extending from shore to shore, broke off the gorge above the bridge this afternoon, floated down and filled up most of the open space below the bridge, but did no damage. Another break is expected to-night, but up to 11 o'clock, no further movement has taken place. The river rose about one foot to-day, and the gorge cannot last much longer.

The steamers along the levee made preparations for the breakup by raising steam, and extra moorings have been attached to the wharf boats, barges, &c. A snow storm set in about 9 o'clock and continues at this hour—midnight.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 4.—About 9 o'clock last night, the ferry-boat McHarry, in attempting to cross to Portland, got caught in heavy ice and was carried down the river eight miles, where, in trying to make a landing, she got caught in a tree which tore off one wheel and the guards, knocked the pilot-house off and the chimneys and steampipes down. The boat was landed and the crew and passengers escaped. The ice is very heavy to-day.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 4.—The ice-gorge above the Cumberland has broken, and the ice is running past Paducah. The weather is cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A *Chronicle* special says that the steamer R. C. Gray is sunk below Shawneetown, Ill. Her stern is in twenty feet of water and her head on a bank.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—The river is receding very slowly. Little heavy ice is running in the Monongahela. The Allegheny River is reported closed at Oil City, with a poor prospect for a break. It continues to put out a large amount of heavy ice at this point. There is considerable activity at the wharf to-day, as several boats are receiving freights for the lower ports. The loss on the Petrolia is 6,000, without insurance. Prospects at present may be regarded as favorable for a resumption of navigation.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Miles of Road Built in the United States in 1872—Increased Cost Per Mile, as Compared with Other Years.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—During 1872 there were constructed in the United States 6,511 miles of new railroads. The total number of miles of railway now in operation in this country is 67,363. The total cost of the 6,511 miles of road built in 1872 was $424,000,000, which shows that the cost of building railroads in this country has greatly increased. During the year all sections of the country have been building new roads, but the greatest increase in mileage is in the Western States.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railway, and J. J. Walker, Second Vice President of the Mobile & Ohio Road, held a consultation here to-day with reference to a mutual exchange of rolling stock sufficient to speedily and promptly transact the business of their roads. The project of a bridge to span the Mississippi River between Belmont, Mo., and Columbus, Ky., was also discussed, and it was decided to frame bills to be presented to the Legislatures of Missouri and Kentucky, asking for the necessary powers in the premises.

DENVER, Col. Jan. 4.—The Denver, Georgetown & Utah Railroad Co. have raised all the money to build their road from Denver to Georgetown. The contract for grading and ties will be let the 10th inst., and the road completed to Georgetown before next October. The maximum grade, as reported by the engineers, is 125 feet to the mile, while the greater part of the distance the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—In the Senate bills were introduced to exempt dentists from jury duty; to amend the Insurance law, by striking out that clause which prevents mutual fire insurance companies of other States from doing business in Ohio.

In the House the Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to provide for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, recommending that the election for delegates be held next April. The bill was made the special order for next Tuesday. A resolution was offered commending President Grant's Civil Service policy, and instructing the Ohio Senators and Representatives to sustain this policy. A bill was introduced reducing the causes of divorce to three, and leaving it discretionary with the courts to grant or refuse decrees in all cases. It allows the right of the wife to alimony so long as she is not at fault in her marital relations, and allows husband and wife to testify as to alimony, but not as to divorce.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate to-day, a bill was offered to annex to the City of Boston all the territory now comprised within the limits of West Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Malden, Everett, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Revere, and Chelsea. It increases the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, the number of wards being sixty. The bill cannot take effect unless accepted by a majority of all the voters in the several places.

Jewish Longevity.

From the Hartford Courant.

There are very many curious facts related with regard to the Jewish race; many, no doubt, are true, and some certainly have no other foundation than fancy. Professor Stowe, in his remarkably interesting course of lectures on the subject, delivered some years ago in this city, gave as careful a summary of the truth with regard to this peculiar people as has ever been made, and a statistician in London has recently published some quite remarkable statements about their physical condition, based upon carefully collected records. From these it appears that Jewish blood contains little or no scrofula. The average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter lived to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only ten per cent of the Jewish children. Finally, in Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jewish. If we are not mistaken, Professor Stowe declared that the Jews had remained of about the same total number ever since they became historic. This proof of their greater average longevity and greater relative increase would seem to furnish material for a contradiction.

PENSION FORGERY.

Arrest of a Prominent Citizen of Farmer City, Ill.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Jan. 3.

On yesterday morning, Captain G. Clemen, special agent of the United States Pension Bureau, acting as a Deputy United States Marshal, arrested Dr. Andrew S. Norris, of Farmer City, on the following charge, as recited in the warrant of his arrest, issued by United States Commissioner A. T. Lawrence, of this city, to wit: "That said Andrew S. Norris did, on or about the 9th day of October, 1872, at the County of DeWitt, knowingly and fraudulently write and forge the name of Jacob Swigart, late Representative in the Legislature, to an instrument in writing for the purpose knowingly and designedly of cheating and defrauding the Government of the United States out of certain money as pension said to be due one Lydia Johnson, mother of Joel Johnson, late a private in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry." Captain Clemen brought his prisoner before Commissioner Lawrence yesterday afternoon, where he waived an examination, and was ordered to find bail in the sum of $4,000. His friends arrived by the late train last night, and furnished the required bail, whereupon he was released. The peculiar features of this case, and the watchfulness of the officers of the Pension Bureau, are worthy of particular notice. Captain Clemen declining to give particulars, we obtain from Commissioner Lawrence information as to the manner of detection, and on an inspection of the papers in the case, and on inquiry by our reporter, we learn from Mr. Lawrence the facts to be about as follows: Dr. Norris undertook for Mrs. Johnson to secure her pension. She had previously seen E. M. Prince, Esq., of this city, who sent the necessary papers to Dr. Norris, who is a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, to fill out. On the 9th of October he filled out a statement describing the deceased soldier, and forged to it the signature of Jacob Swigart, and below the signature he certified, as Notary Public, to the genuineness of Swigart's signature. This made two names written by the same hand. Swigart's was disguised and written in back-hand, and Norris' was written in his natural hand. The examiners at Washington thought, however, there was too much similarity for both to be genuine, and referred the matter to Captain Clemen to investigate. He visited Farmer City, and by sharp management detected the fraud. He then obtained from Norris the following confession, written by himself:

FARMER CITY, Dec. 28, 1872.

SIR: The deposition of Jacob Swigart, as sent to the Pension Office, is not genuine, and was not authorized by him; but, in my anxiety for the securing a pension for Lydia Johnson, I took her statement of the case and subscribed his name. There was no money consideration that induced me to do it. It was merely for the benefit of the lady, and she does (not) know of it, neither would she have wished it if she had, I suppose. I was struck in a few moments after I sent it with the foolishness and criminality of the offense, and never could see why I ventured to do it. It was an error in an unlucky and unguarded moment that I have been sad over a hundred times.

ANDREW S. NORRIS.

HON. J. H. BAKER, Com. of Pensions.
Witness—G. CLEMEN, Special Agent.

After obtaining this confession, Captain Clemen came to this city, obtained the warrant, was deputized to make the arrest, and returned, made the arrest, and brought Dr. Norris here, as above stated.

Our reporter interviewed Dr. Norris last evening. He stated that he had lived at Farmer City for the past sixteen years, is a physician of large practice, and has a family of children grown, one of whom is married, and all respectably situated. He says he signed Swigart's name without thinking of the enormity of the offence, and upon statements of Mrs. Johnson that Swigart knew the facts. He feels hopeful that the result will not be so bad as the prospect now appears. He is a man of gentlemanly appearance, past the middle age. He wishes us to state that he has received the kindest treatment from Captain Clemen, and feels grateful for the consideration shown him under the circumstance. He has employed Welden & Benjamin as his attorneys. He resigned his position as Justice of the Peace yesterday.

Breeding Seals.

From the New York Times.

Seal-skin has latterly become a very fashionable article of wear. If its popularity should continue the increasing slaughter of seals will of course produce a scarcity of the fur, and a corresponding increase in its value. Reasoning from these premises, an astute Yankee has undertaken to breed seals for the market. Apparently there is no reason why his attempt should not be successful. The seal is hardy and is easily tamed. A seal pond would be vastly more valuable than a trout pond, and we may yet find a family of seals as frequent a possession of the farmer as a family of pigs. Why should not the domestication of wild animals be carried still further? The possessor of a moderately large farm might easily raise deer for the market, and the herdsman of the West might stock his pastures with the buffalo. There would, of course, be difficulties in the way of breeding whales with a view to oil, or polar bears in order to procure bear's meat, bear's grease, and bear-skins. There is, nevertheless, plenty of room for large additions to our present stock of domesticated animals.

Remarkable Succession of Deaths.

From the New York Evening Post.

A singular fatality appears to have attached to the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, as no less than eight sudden deaths have occurred among the artists, occupants of its studios, and of those intimately connected with them, within a period of a little more than two years. Edward J. Kuntze's death occurred first, shortly after the opening of the building. Edward D. Nelson was killed, a few hours after leaving his studio, on the Harlem Railroad. Adolph Vogt died a few months later, very suddenly, of small-pox. Mrs. Tait, wife of the artist, died in her husband's studio last winter. Ames, the portrait-painter, was stricken down in his studio while working before his easel last summer, and died a few days later. Mrs. Vincent Colyer, wife of the artist, was drowned at Darien, Connecticut, in October. Mr. Kensett's death occurred suddenly on the 14th of the present month, and before the emblems of mourning were removed from his studio door, Mr. George P. Putnam, the art publisher, was stricken with appoplexy in his store, and died before he could be removed to his home. This is a sad record.

The Changes of Twenty Years in Minnesota.

The changes witnessed in a new State like Minnesota is told by a correspondent of the Winona *Herald* in reminiscences of a Christmas dinner twenty years ago. The correspondent says: "Twenty years ago the evening of the present Christmas, all the settlers of the Winona prairie, about sixty men, women, and children, had a Christmas dinner together. The dinner consisted of venison, roasted coon and wild ducks, with a scanty allowance of vegetables. After supper all the ladies rode in one sleigh, for an hour or two, over the bleak prairies. Of the sixty persons then present, not ten now remain, more than one-half are dead, and many have gone to unknown parts. The dinner tables were set in old Vict's house. Then there was only four shingled roofs in Winona. Just twenty years ago!"

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A sailor named Riley committed suicide this afternoon by jumping head foremost from the mainyard to the bark on which he had recently shipped, while she was on her way out in the East River, bound to Liverpool. The spectacle was witnessed by crowds on the ferry-boats. Riley, who is said to be from Logansport, Ill., was picked up, and his body taken to the Morgue.

A Gratifying Contradiction.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The report, printed in some papers this morning, stating that nine persons were burned in a railroad accident near Newcastle, Pa., is incorrect. There were none burned.

Railroad Accidents.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 4.—A passenger train on the Erie Railroad, this morning, was thrown from the track into a ditch at Livonia Station by a switch, which is believed to be have been maliciously displaced. No persons were injured.

From these it appears ains little or no scrofula, e Jew in London is forty- the Christian it is only f a given number of Chris- r will, as a general rule, while among Jews one- least seventy-one. Among r cent of the Christian n one year and five years per cent of the Jewish Prussia it requires fifty- istian population to double me years for the Jewish. Professor Stowe declared ained of about the same nce they became historic, greater average longevity increase would seem to contradiction.

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DION AND DALY.

The Best Game of Billiards Ever Played.

A Remarkable Contest for the Diamond Cue.

Sixteen Points which Nearly Resulted in a Tragedy.

The billiard experts and amateurs of New York, Boston, and other cities gathered in large numbers last Tuesday night at Irving Hall, New York, to witness a match between Cyrille Dion, the champion of America, and Maurice Daly, a young and brilliant expert, whose record for the past two or three years shows that his aspirations to the championship are not unbacked by skill and nerve. The game which followed proved one of the most closely-contested and exciting ever played in America, and, though its conclusion was unsatisfactory, still it has had the effect of arousing more interest in billiards than has existed for many years. That our readers, who take an interest in the "gentleman's game," may be made familiar with all the circumstances of this match, we reproduce herewith the New York *Sun's* most excellent report of the contest:

This, as in the preceding matches for the championship, was the American game, 1,500 points up, and played on a four-pocket table 5½ by 11 feet, and 2⅜-inch balls. The table was placed in the centre of the auditorium, and seats ranged around it in such a manner that all could easily witness the play. As on the occasion of the last match, Irving Hall was cold and cheerless, no effort to heat the large room having been made, although Dion, whose play suffered considerably during the last match from this cause, had especially requested that the hall be well warmed.

At 8:10 p. m. Mr. Gavitt, master of ceremonies, called the game, and announced that Mr. Bennett, champion of Canada, would act as umpire for Daly, Mr. Michael Geery as umpire for Dion, and Mr. John C. Heenan as referee. As the Benecia Boy assumed his seat he was greeted with loud applause, to which he replied by a genial smile. This formality over, the players entered, Mr. Dion first. Both were loudly cheered. Meanwhile Bud. Schofield the scorer was clearing the table. At the string for lead the balls stopped so near the cushion that Mr. Heenan was called upon for a decision. He decided in favor of Daly, who left his ball near the left hand upper pocket, Dion taking first shot and missing by a hair's breadth. Daly then scored 3, and slipped up on an easy shot, Dion following with one carom and a bad miss. Daly made 3 in his second inning, and slipped up on a cushion follow, which, although unsuccessful, was applauded. In his fourth inning Dion scored 24, which Daly followed with a clever run of 12, the balls breaking badly for him. In his fifth inning Daly scored 69, while Dion slipped upon a difficult cushion shot. Daly was aided materially in this inning by a scratch, and as if to compensate for this, the run was brought to a sudden stop by the holing of his opponent's ball, as was also his play in the next inning, when the white went into the hole after a very brilliant shot, calculated to bring the balls well together. Dion seemed at this stage of the game to be suffering from the cold, and played with his coat on; while Daly stripped to his work at the beginning of the game and appeared to be comfortable, although after an inning he generally covered his shoulders with his coat. Dion missed four consecutive shots, none of which were easy, however, and his friends were somewhat discouraged.

At the first call by the scorer Daly was 102 and Dion 33. In his seventy-third inning, when he had scored 77, Daly's progress was checked by a freeze, and he seemed undecided as to his play. Finally he decided on a round table bank shot, and, aided by good luck, scored 6, ending the run with a pretty cushion shot, and swelling his score 88 points. During this run Daly made a very thin carom, and Dion appealed. Mr. Heenan decided in Daly's favor.

The call at the end of the eighth inning was—Daly, 206; Dion, 33. In the ninth inning, before which he had removed his coat, Dion put together a clever 42, but slipped up on an easy shot and left the balls where Daly could not fail to score. A run of 27 was the result, and Dion scored but 3 on his tenth inning, missing the balls on his second shot. Daly's tenth inning netted him 22 points, but he left the balls bunched, and Dion's friends looked to the champion to show his mettle. They were not disappointed. Holding the balls together with a masterly hand, Dion rolled up a score of 93, when his opponent's ball went into the upper corner left hand pocket, and he played the balls within the line. There was but slight hope of Daly's scoring off such a leave, but by a bold and well calculated bank shot (probably the best ever made in a match-game) he got the ivories into position and scored 117. The bank shot at the opening of this run literally brought down the house, and when it was followed by a series of delicate and beautiful position shots, the enthusiasm of the audience was excited to the highest, and each brilliant *coup* was greeted with loud applause. At the end of the run, a number of the audience asserted that the last shot had counted, but the referee decided adversely.

At the end of the twelfth inning the score stood Daly, 374; Dion, 202; the latter having scored 30 in his twelfth inning, slipping up at last on a carom which an ordinary player would have scorned to miss. His play in the thirteenth inning was better than any which had preceded it, and inspired his friends with renewed confidence. Playing with wonderful nerve and skill he bunched the balls against the lower cushion and manœuvred them for 120 points, slipping up, as on other occasions, on an easy stroke. Daly's thirteenth inning was a brilliant one, but ended with a count of only 54, his opponent's ball having run into a pocket. He left the white out of the line, with the two reds against the centre of the lower cushion, but Dion missed the shot, and Daly following made a miss cue. At the end of the fifteenth inning Mr. Dion claimed that the table was not level, and demanded that it be fixed. Pending the arrival of a workman the game went on, the sixteenth inning giving Dion 3 and Daly a cypher, the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth innings on both sides being safety play. After these innings the table was levelled and play proceeded.

Dion's twenty-first inning, in which he made some brilliant strokes, ended disastrously with 24, his own ball going into the upper right-hand pocket. In Daly's twenty-first inning he unfortunately holed Dion's ball when he had scored but 33, and having but two balls to play on he stopped at 45, leaving the balls safe. The score at the end of the twenty-second inning stood—Daly, 531; Dion, 354.

Daly's twenty-third inning was distinguished by a palpable scratch, and ended by his accidentally holing his own ball after scoring 30. Dion in his twenty-fifth played in bad luck, and scored but 12 points, Daly following with a well-earned run of 138, which made the score: Daly, 700; Dion, 370. (Odds $100 to $90 on Daly, with few takers.) Dion's twenty-sixth inning went for 9, ending in a beautiful twice-round-the-table shot, which missed by hardly a hair's breadth. Daly's twenty-sixth inning gave him 48 points, Dion scoring 54 in the next inning and leaving the balls badly; but Daly, by a pretty stroke, made a count and retired for 12. The game now stood: Daley, 756; Dion, 433.

And now the champion began to warm to his work. His twenty-ninth inning showed a beautiful double shot and a series of fine caroms, which netted him 69 points, and in the next inning (Daly having retired for 3) he made a masterly bank shot and a run of 51 points. At the end of the thirty-first inning the score stood: Daly, 796; Dion, 571—Dion having in this play pocketed his own ball accidentally.

Daly's thirty-third inning brought him 42, Dion falling with 9 points, and the score stood Daly, 838; Dion, 580.

Dion's thirty-fifth inning, during which the balls broke better for him than in any previous play, gave him 99 points, and ended with a deplorable slip up on an easy shot.

Daly's thirty-fifth inning gave him 57 points, due in a great degree to good luck, the balls running well for him. Dion showed poor play in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh innings; and Daly in his thirty-seventh was so unlucky as to go into the hole after a very fine carom, which elicited loud applause.

When Daly took his place for his thirty-eighth inning, both whites were in the hole, and as he took one of them from the pocket to make a stroke, some one in the audience called out, "That's the wrong ball." "Thank you," said Daly, and was about to shoot, when Dion appealed to the referee, on the ground that injustice had been done him by the warning given to Daly. The dispute occupied several minutes, but it was finally decided that, as Daly had not made a stroke, there was no foul. The audience expressed great dissatisfaction at Dion's appeal.

The score at the end of the fortieth inning stood Daly 976, Dion 710, and from this to the forty-fourth inning, neither player distinguished himself. In the forty-fourth inning, Dion made 57, which Daly supplemented by a well-earned run of 162, marked by some of the best play of the game. The game now stood (according to the scorer, Daly 1,123, Dion 798; but according to the score kept by the reporters Daly should have been credited with 1,139 points, a difference of 16 points. When the mistake was discovered, Daly most magnanimously waived his right to claim these points.

Notwithstanding that his opponent, with less than 400 to go, was 341 points ahead of him, Dion retained his nerve, and in his forty-ninth inning earned 117 points, following this run with 9 and a safety shot, Daly meanwhile adding 6 and a cypher to his score. In his forty-seventh inning, Dion scored 45, and again left the balls in line, safe. In his forty-ninth he put together a neat run of 126, and Daly failing to score, the game stood Daly 1,147, Dion 1,095. In his fiftieth inning the champion took the lead for the first time, scoring 69, making the game—Dion 1,154, Daly 1,147. The announcement of the score was greeted with great applause.

Daly's fiftieth inning went for a blank, and Dion's fifty-first brought him 64, while Daly made 18, and ended with a miss cue, playing with less nerve than before. A run of 54, made by Daly on the two reds in his fifty-second inning, elicited great applause; and when, in the next inning, he made a magnificent cushion shot, the applause was deafening.

At this stage the game stood even, 1,234 each. Dion made two successive scratches in his fifty-sixth inning, which aided him to roll up a score of 63, but Daly followed with a well-played run of 135, which again gave him the lead, the score being—Daly, 1,393; Dion, 1,312. Daly missed an easy carom in his fifty-sixth inning, and Dion came in with 57, making the game nearly even. A seven-cushion shot by Dion in his fifty-ninth inning gave him a run of 30 and the lead, the game standing—Dion, 1,411; Daly, 1,396.

The game now became intensely interesting, and the audience greeted every brilliant stroke with applause. It is to be regretted, however, that, as the game neared an end, partisanship was more strongly manifested, the popular favorite being Daly, whose scratches were applauded, while Dion's lucky hits were hissed. At the end of the sixty-second inning, the score was Dion 1,435; Daly, 1,431.

Both men now played for safety, and for two or three innings the score was not materially increased. In his sixty-ninth inning Dion made 12, sending his score up to 1,480, and leaving him but 20 to go, but, to the chagrin of his friends, he slipped up on an easy shot, and Daly, after making 6, went in the hole on a five-stroke. The seventieth inning gave Dion 3 and Daly 9, and the seventy-first gave Daly 21, which made the score: Daly 1,490; Dion, 1,486.

As Dion stepped to the table to make his first shot of the seventy-first inning, some one in the audience cried "Daly's out." The audience rose with a wild cheer, and a grand rush was made for the table, where Dion, cue in hand, maintained his position. But before more than eight or ten of them had reached the table, Captain Leary, of the City Hall police, with Sergeant Thatcher and twenty patrolmen charged through the crowd and surrounded the table, forming a strong cordon around it.

For five minutes the noise and confusion were deafening and beyond all description. Appeals to the referee, calls by partisans of either player to "stick to it," and loud cries of "put Dion out" filled the hall, and the dense crowd swayed to and fro, and were frantic to make their was through the line of police and get at the table, possibly with the notion of breaking it in pieces, but more probably from the desire which all crowds have to be in the centre of the excitement.

Captain Leary tried to quiet the disturbance in vain, but finally, at the request of Mr. Heenan, the audience resumed their seats, pending deliberations as to whether the game should proceed.

The cause of the excitement arose in the forty-fourth inning, when the scorer (Bud Scofield) made a mistake in scoring a run of Daly's. He should have scored 162, but by mistake scored only 146, a difference of 16 points. When the mistake was discovered he stopped the game for a moment, and both players went with him before the referee.

Dion claimed that the string score was unalterable, and refused to recognize any outside score. This matter was referred to Mr. Heenan, who had not time to give a decision. When the agreement seemed to have been arrived at by the players, Mr. Daly, it was understood, having waived his right to the 16 points, the game was allowed to go on.

There can be no doubt that Daly actually made 1,506 points, but the question is, did he waive his right to the points in dispute. It is claimed that his going on with the game virtually waived the right, and that his action, or that of his friends, in springing this mine at the most critical part of the game was unfair.

When order had been restored Daly came to the table and said:

"Mr. Referee, what is my score?"

"One thousand five hundred and six points," was the reply.

"Then I claim this game," said Daly, "and I'll stick to it."

Bud Scofield said he could explain the mistakes (which he did), and that Mr. Daly was fairly entitled to the game.

After much more talking and another scene of confusion Daly went toward Dion and said:

"Will you call bets off on this game and play me again this night next week?"

"Yes, I will," said Dion.

This having been communicated to Mr. Heenan he made an official announcement that bets were off and that the game would be played out next Thursday night, Jan. 9. This cooled the crowd a little, and they slowly dispursed.

Daly's average was 20 70-71.
Dion's average was 20 66-71.
Both were exceptionally large averages.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The patent infringement suit, involving extensive interests, Tucker v. Fairbank, Peck & Co., was, on Saturday, decided as to the main points by Judge Drummond. The suit was brought by the inventor of improvements in the construction of boxes for packing lard, for damages for infringement of the patent by the defendants, who in turn sought to overthrow the plaintiff's claim to the patent. It will be seen that the Court came to a conclusion unexpected by both sides, namely, to sustain the plaintiff's claim to the invention, but giving the defendants a share in its benefits.

The Court decided that however it be with many of the claims set up by the plaintiff in his patent, that for the completed article, as he had described it in his specification, "a package for putting up lard and other oleaginous substances," that it was a valid claim as for a new article of manufacture. The Court also decided that the contract of March, 1867, by which arrangements were made for the construction of caddies and packages, and the manufacture and putting up of lard, for capital to be furnished by Fairbanks, Peck & Co., for certain moneys to be advanced to the plaintiff, for apportionment of profit made, and which agreed that in case of a patent being issued, it should be for the benefit of the defendants as well as the plaintiff, was still subsisting; and that, unless arrangements were made between the parties, and the controversy settled, the Court would make an order of reference to the Master, to take an account of the profits, to ascertain the value of the royalty, and to determine whether the defendants had sustained damages in consequence of the disposal of the patent to others.

A BIG REAL ESTATE CLAIM.

Eli S. Prescott yesterday filed a substitute bill in the Circuit Court in the suit Perkins v. The Illinois & Michigan Canal and some 20 others. Complainant affirms tnat on the 2d of October, 1852, the Trustees of the Canal sold to Philip Maxwell the east half of the northwest quarter of the east half of the southeast quarter, north of plank road, of Section 23, Township 39, containing about 103 24-100 acres more or less, for the sum of $2,581; that said Maxwell sold one undivided half of the land to this plaintiff, but neglected to give him a proper deed for it, never having received the proper canal deed himself. Exhibits of such documentary evidence as exists are attached to the bill. Petitioner further relates that after Maxwell died, the Trustees gave a deed of sale to his heirs, as for their own purchase, whereas the records show that Maxwell bought the land and the heirs had no connection with it, except to succeed to its possession; wherefore, petitioner insists that the deed is null and void; particularly as petitioner bought and paid said Maxwell for a moiety of the land. He further affirms that the Chicago & Northwestern, and Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Companies claim to have an interest in the land, apparently on behalf of the St. Charles Branch Railroad Company (approved Jan. 3, 1849), afterward the Chicago & Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad Company, which was granted a right of way over part of said land, which right, petitioner contends, has become null and obsolete, not having been at any time acted upon, and the object for which it was granted having determined forever. On these grounds the petitioner claims the undivided half, and petitions the Court to define the ownership of the land.

FROM THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

An examination of witnesses took place, on Saturday morning, in the Register's office, in the matter of H. E. Hubbard, instituted by Mr. Jenkins, Assignee, for the purpose of eliciting the fate of extensive real estate believed to have been owned by the bankrupt, which had been sold. Members of the firm of Ayers, Eoff & Co., real estate agents, testified, but their evidence included little in regard to the recent transactions, which the Assignee principally desired to reach. The information gleaned from various sources, meagre as it is, will, however, probably enable the Assignee to communicate his conclusions to the Court, shortly, in a tangible shape.

The following appointments are on the diary for the coming week: First, meeting of creditors on the matter of Fleming, at 11 a. m. Tuesday; and same on the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company at 11 a. m. on Thursday.

The first meeting of creditors for the appointment of Assignee, on the matter of William Batterman, took place on Saturday before the Register, a majority of the creditors being present. Mr. G. W. Campbell was elected.

THE ASHES OF THE DEFUNCT "REPUBLICAN."

John B. Lincoln, on Saturday, commenced suit against the parties formerly composing the *Republican* Job Printing Company, to remove cloud from the title of Lots 27, 28, 51, 52, Block 3, Williams' subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 38. Complainant affirms that the company bought this real estate of William H. Williams, and recorded the same as a deed of trust to Jeremiah S. Thompson. The land was, as it is now contended, bought by Wm. S. Heggie and Michael Zimmer, and by them sold to the plaintiff. Now the old firm claim an interest in the land, and this action is brought to remove the cloud. The defendants composing the *Republican* Job Printing Company are H. N. Hibbard, J. R. Walsh, Lincoln Dubois, Joseph McCulloch, Jacob Bunn, Wm. S. Heggie, Michael Zimmer, and Jeremiah S. Thompson.

HUBBARD'S ESTATE.

R. E. Jenkins, assignee in the estate of H. E. Hubbard, a bankrupt, reports that belonging to the estate are two stocks, and two stores containing the same, namely.

On Twenty-second street; stock at cost	$11,496.68
Fixtures at cost	1,438.00
The other stock at cost	8,194.40
Fixtures at cost	811.62
Total	$21,940.70

The first is considered an average retail stock and the other above the average, being composed largely of new goods, the fixtures in either case being worth very little. He reports also that he has negotiated the sale of the property to Loomis & Keller at 60 per cent of the original cost, amounting to $13,164.42; namely, $3,000 cash, $1,500 on Feb. 1, and the balance in equal notes in two, four, and six months, indorsed by two securities to be approved by the Court. The Court made an order as prayed.

GENERAL NOTES.

The hearing of the suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Chicago & Cincinnati Air Line Railroad Company, and to settle a claim brought by the plaintiffs as Trustees for bondholders, in which large interests are at stake, known as Pullan et al. v. Chicago & Cincinnati Air Line Railroad Company, which was set for hearing before Judge Drummond on the 2d instant, has by agreement of counsel been postponed until the 1st of February, in consequence of the death of young McDonald, son of Mr. McDonald of Indianapolis, who is in the case.

The military gentleman named General Doran who, on Friday commenced suit in the Superior Court for divorce, and requested suppression of the suit, it being understood that he belonged to General Sheridan's staff, is not known to the General or the next in command.

The case of the billiard saloon keeper, Isaac R. Van Slyke, charged before Justice Banyon with keeping open on Sunday, which has been agreed on as a test case, was yesterday appealed to the Criminal Court.

The omnibus accident suit, Harler v. Joss, which has been several times explained and referred to during its progress through the Superior Court, has reached a verdict, the jury finding for the plaintiff; damages, $950.

Judge Porter will call, to-day, 1, 4, 5, 6, and 10 to 20 inclusive.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—212—Russell v. City of Chicago; demurrer to bill sustained and leave to amend instanter; leave to answer amended bill in 10 days. 699—Ferris v. Johnston et al.; motion to dismiss bill overruled. —Eli S. Prescott v. Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal et al.; leave to file copy of bill as of March 4, 1871; solicitors enter appearance for various defendants. 388—death of Jane Davis suggested, and Mary McIntosh substituted. 722—Cynthia v. Albert Rawson; cause set for hearing next Friday. (*Farwell, J.*)—15—Lathrop v. Sherman et al; set for hearing first Thursday of February.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—873—Powers v. Powers; Leary withdraws appearance for defendant. 1,028—Elder v. North Side Planing Company; appearance by solicitors for the defendant planing mill, C. A. Reno & Jacob H. Little; and time to plead, etc., extended till 20th instant. 39—White v. Peterson; motion to set aside master's report denied, and exceptions. 1,033—Polzen v. Jacobs; reference to Magruder. 1,021—Dyer v. Dyer; default. 1,189—Munsen v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company et al; dismissed by complainant without prejudice.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—1,600—Robinson v. Servis; defendant to give $250 security in 5 days. 1869—Richman v. McNair; defendant to rejoin to replication to first special plea in 5 days. 1,012—Fredericks v. Everhart; portions of depositions stricken out. 2,228—Smith v. Younglove, Architectural Iron Works; defendant to file sufficient bond in 20 days. 164—Morrison v. Queal; defendant to rejoin or demur to replications in 5 days. 2,931—Drake v. Edwards; rule extended 5 days—McAugher, administrator, etc., v. Michigan Central R. R. Co.; case restored; rule on defendant to plead in ten days—People ex rel. Thompson v. Thos. Moore; continued till Saturday next. (*Tree J.*) 544—Lean v. Armour; motion for new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict, 30 days to file bond and bill of exceptions. 527—Egan v. Ames; leave to withdraw demurrer, and 5 days to plead. 41—Meyer v. Aurora Insurance; judgment on verdict, $2,088.59. 2,035—Greenbaum v. Reynolds; time to file additional bond extended till Tuesday. 3,355—Fitzsimmons v. Maher; dismissed by plaintiff.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—2,256—Harter v. Hoss; verdict $950; motion for new trial. 2,173—Lebrecht v. Congdon; motion for new trial denied, and exceptions. 2,988—Sargent v. Republic Insurance Company; assignee of defendant to proceed in his own name. $3,128—Valiquet v. same; same. 3,611—Cook v. Brown; motion to set aside judgment denied. 3,536—Hirsh v. Loomis; demurrer to plea of set-off overruled; plaintiff to file bond of $500 in ten days. 2,055—Wallace v. Brost; new trial denied. 291—Wirts v. Scofield; leave to make M. Swingster (?) party defendant; leave to Scofield to file pleas by first Monday of February. 3,109—Sellmann v. Illinois Mutual Insurance Company; motion to strike second plea from files sustained; rule on plaintiff to file copy sued on in five days. 3,122—Pottee v. Great Insurance Company; proceedings stayed, defendant in bankruptcy. 3,136—Brown v. same; same order. 2,271—Myers v. McLaury; judgment and appeal bond $1,400, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 3,595—Rothbarth v. Schnell; default of Schnell set aside. 3,253—Wm. M. Johnston; default. 3,506—Mason v. Gard; demurrer to first count of narr overruled, and leave to defendant to plead in 5 days. 3,271—Crawford v. Winston; plaintiff confesses plea in abatement, and leave to amend narr and summons. 41,860—Kasprowicz v. Jacob; motion to set aside judgment continued. 1,967—McCarty v. Murphy; judgment, $5,665; appeal and exceptions in 20 days. —Thatcher v. Stule; cause redocketed. 2,260—O'Mora v. Glase; verdict for defendant. 3,588—Campbell v. Chase; leave to amend petition instanter. 3,233—Holmes v. Meachem; dismissed by plaintiff. 1,939—Stettauer v. Bell; same.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—2,117—George R. Stearns; injunction restraining sale of stock by auction. 2,174—Israel R. Bogardus; order of reference to A. B. Coan, returnable 13th, and issued warrant. 2,152—H. E. Hubbard; leave to assignee to sell stock for a lump sum.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

THE CRIMINAL COURT—(*Rogers, J.*)—Fifty-seven prisoners were tried; eighteen plead guilty, and were sentenced to various terms at Joliet and in the County Jail. George A. Everett plead not guilty. The trial of Mrs. Boyce was set for the 22d. Bill Wray will be tried on Thursday; Rainforth & Fuller on Monday.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,403—Cogswell & Co. v. John Ruben; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,404—The Pullman Palace Car Company v. John W. Tappan and Julian S. Rumsey; injunction to restrain the collection of taxes. 5,405—Wm. F. Tate v. Johanna Berthauer and George M. Barber; mechanic's lien on the west three-fifths of Lots 5 and 6, and east two-fifths of Lot 7, in Block 1, Wolfrom's Subdivision of Out-lot 8, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east ½ of Section 29, Township 40. 5,406—Chester D. Hooker v. J. J. C. Gillespie; assumpsit, $600. 5,408—Eli S. Prescott v. Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal et al.; substituted bill. 5,409—Emery R. Gard v. Adolph Holmkig and Charles Wegner; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,410—Anna C. Schmidt v. Jacob Schmidt and the German Savings Bank; bill for separate maintenance and injunction restraining the withdrawal of moneys by the defendant Schmidt from the defendant's bank. 5,411—Palmer & Hickey v. W. Sanderson; assumpsit $500. 5,412 to 5,417 inclusive—Appeals. 5,418—John A. Moody v. Albert H. Bodman; petition to restore judgment. 5,419—Ernst Hendorf v. City of Chicago; case $2,000. 5,420—Ernst Boehm v. Dennis Sweney; case $5,000. 5,421—Peter Vermaas v. City of Chicago; case $400. 5,422 to 5,429 inclusive—Appeals. 5,430—John P. Dickey & Adam L. Amberg v. Thos. Mackin; assumpsit $2,000. 5,431—The Shoe and Leather National Bank v. F. A. Weage, Charles B. Kirtland, and George W. Ordway; assumpsit; $20,000. 5,432—Chas. G. Lowery and John C. Boddy v. Andrew Burton, A. P. Burton, and S. P. Longstreet; attachment, 5,433—Theodore Cameron v. Frank W. Wentworth; replevin. 5,434—John C. McCord v. Thomas C. Boyd and James J. Button; assumpsit, $5,000. 5,435—John M. Clark v. Frank E. Aiken; assumpsit, $400. 5,436—Francis Flint v. Chamber of Commerce; assumpsit, $400. 5,437—Forrest, et al., v. Glaser; appeal. 5,438—John B. Lincoln, et al., v. Republic Job Printing Company; bill to remove cloud on title.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—41,879—Urilla Clark v. All Whom it may Concern; petition to confirm title. 41,880—Susannah Thatcher, administratrix of David C. Thatcher, deceased, v. Harriet Steele and Theodore B. Botsford; restored record. 41,881—Parnell Munson v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company, and George Scovell, defendants; bill of review. 41,882—John McNeil v. J. A. Duffy; confession of judgment on a note of $338. 41,883—Moses Strang and John Sawyer v. Jacob W. Schloss, Regina Blumenthal, and Julius Blumenthal; attachment. 41,884—Wood v. Foreman; appeal. 41,885—D. Kreigh & Co. v. J. Brooks Johnson & Co.; attachment.

A "FARMERS' CANDIDATE."

ROCK FALLS, Ill., Jan. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see mentioned in your issue of yesterday, the name of "Mr. Buel, of Plainfield, Will County," as among the candidates for appointment on the Railroad and Warehouse Commission; and he is further spoken of as being a "farmers' candidate." I wish to say that C. C. Buell, Esq., a farmer of Rock Falls, Whiteside County, has been recommended by a meeting of delegates representing nearly fifty farmers' organizations, and is emphatically a "farmers' candidate." Probably the mention as made in your paper is a mistake as to the residence; and, if so, you will oblige the friends of Mr. Buell by a correction of the same. Yours truly,

A. GOLDER.

THE MADISON STREET BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would you allow an old subscriber to recommend, through your influential columns, to the Board of Public Works, the widening of the passage-way for pedestrians on Madison Street Bridge, the most frequented thoroughfare of Chicago. This passage-way for pedestrians is so narrow that scarcely two persons can give way for each other when passing along, and the present time would be the most appropriate for making this improvement, when bridges are shut. The public would be under great obligations if the Board of Public Works would take this matter in their hands before the spring sets in.

M. H.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1873.

—A Wisconsin woman is known who, when she discovers a burglar beneath her bed, does not yell, but kneels and prays for him. This has worked well on one occasion, but her husband has purchased a horse-pistol that carries a ball as large as a dough-nut, and says "get the drop on him, next time, before you do anything else."

—The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette has been resolved on, to take place near Prairie du Chien, on the 17th and 18th of June next, and an invitation extended to John G. Shea, LL. D., of New York, historian of New France, to deliver the commemorative address.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad Building in the United States in 1872.

Nearly Eight Thousand Miles Constructed During the Year—Valuable Statistics.

Notwithstanding the sore financial embarrassments which have prevailed during the year just passed, railway construction has been on the increase. This fact seems the more remarkable when we consider how intimately donnected are money and railway building, and if the figures were not presented many sane men might very reasonably doubt the statement we have made. But, while we propose to give the figures concerning this matter, we shall also rely for proof upon the railway articles which have appeared almost daily in THE TRIBUNE during the past year, containing accounts of the beginnings, finishings, openings, and extensions of railroads in the West. If our readers will recall how many of these articles we have published they will not doubt that railway construction in 1872 has been carried on with even greater activity during the past year than any previous years. The following valuable statistics from the Chicago *Railway Review* of last week, upon railway construction in 1872, tabulates much of the information which has appeared in THE TRIBUNE during the year just past. Notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the past two years, the vastly increased ratio of progress shown in 1870 over the average of the previous years has been more than maintained. The number of miles added during 1872, and each of preceding five years, has been:

1867	2,297	1870	6,145
1868	3,033	1871	7,453
1869	4,999	1872	7,925

The number of miles of road actually under construction (in addition to that of bed on which track was laid) is given as 6,742. This figure falls materially below the actual amount. In the table below is given the results of construction in thirty-five States and Territories, and the Canadian Provinces. Progress was made on 353 roads; 7,925 miles of road were fully completed, and on 6,742 the preparation for the track was in advanced progress; in fine, work was done on 14,667 miles of road. The aggregates for each State are herewith given:

STATES.	No. of roads.	Miles completed.	Miles (additional) under construction.	Total miles on which work was done.
Alabama	6	227	78	299
Arkansas	6	172	144	316
California	5	260	300	550
Canada	9	447	228	675
Colorado	3	104	213	317
Connecticut	3	53	..	53
Dakota	2	49	16	65
Florida	1	8½	..	8½
Georgia	3	40	98	138
Illinois	28	837½	564	399½
Indiana	11	290	104	394
Iowa	21	585	328	913
Kansas	9	511	262	773
Kentucky	7	130	350	463
Louisiana	1	..	106	106
Maine	3	42	..	42
Massachusetts	9	72	93	165
Maryland	11	288	130	418
Michigan	19	300	325	625
Minnesota	7	712	239	942
Mississippi	8	3	170	173
Missouri	18	332	252	584
Nebraska	5	218	15	233
New Hampshire	8	90	72½	162½
New Jersey	6	69½	10	79½
New York	32	741½	597	1,338½
North Carolina	3	252	14	266
Ohio	20	391½	363	754½
Oregon	2	86	50	136
Pennsylvania	39	347½	384½	732½
Tennessee	7	50	296	346
Texas	8	369	268	637
Utah	5	73	50	123
Vermont	4	92	28	120
Virginia	9	195	226	451
Wisconsin	15	555	242	797
Total	353	7,925	6,742	14,667

The following tables show the number of miles finished and under construction, with the names of the roads, in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and Wisconsin:

INDIANA. *Roads.*	Miles under const'tion.	No. miles finished.
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes		
Fountain County Branch	..	60
Cincinnati & Terre Haute	42	30
Cincinnati, Wabash & Western	..	12
Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo	..	..
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois	..	33
Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington	..	45
Lafayette & St. Anne	..	65
Logansport, Crawfordsville & S. W.	..	35
Louisville, New Albany & St. L. Air L.	47	10
Terre Haute & Southwestern	..	..
Toledo, Thornton & St. Louis	15	..
Total	104	290
IOWA.		
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn.		
Milwaukee Branch	..	38
Vinton Branch	..	24
Muscatine & Western Branch	..	30
Burlington & Missouri River	..	..
Creston Branch	..	44
Chariton Branch	..	8
Burlington & Southwestern	..	115
Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque	..	49
Chicago & Northwestern	..	..
Iowa Midland	..	33
Tipton Branch	..	8
Chicago, Omaha & St. Joseph	50	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	..	..
Sigourney Branch	..	29
Des Moines, Winterset & Southw'rn	..	26
Davenport & St. Paul	..	51
Iowa Central	13	..
Iowa Eastern (narrow gauge)	..	20
Iowa Pacific	136	..
McGregor & Elkader	20	..
Mississippi Valley & Western	70	..
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska	25	47
Muscatine & Western	15	30
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota	..	63
Total	328	585
KANSAS.		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	..	360
Carbondale (S. W.) of Kansas	..	28
Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western	45	..
Kansas Central (Narrow gauge)	..	50
Kansas Pacific	..	..
Fort Kearney Branch	47	..
Carson & Fort Lyon Branch	54	..
Lawrence & Topeka	18	..
Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern	42	..
St. Jo & Denver City	56	73
Total	262	511
ILLINOIS.		
Belleville & O'Fallon	..	6
Cairo & St. Louis	128	27
Cairo & Vincennes	..	160
Carbondale & Shawneetown	16½	..
Chicago & Illinois Southern	100	..
Chicago & Pacific	17	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	..	67
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	..	40
Chicago, Decatur & St. Louis	50	..
Chicago, Wellington & Western	..	..
Chicago & Paducah	..	51
Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern	..	62
Danville & Paxton	30	..
East St. Louis, Cahokia & Fall'g Spring	..	11½
Indiana & Illinois Central	45	40
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	38	75
Jacksonville, N. W. & S. E.	16	30
Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi	..	85
Louisville, New Albany & St. L. Air Line	22	25
Paris & Danville	..	36
Paris & Decatur	..	47
Peoria & Springfield	28	..
Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur	35	35
St. Louis & Southeastern	..	..
Springfield & Illinois Southeastern	..	38
Springfield & Northwestern	..	41
Springfield & St. Louis	45	..
Toledo & St. Louis Air Line	..	..
Total	564	837½
WISCONSIN.		
Appleton & New London	..	41
Chicago & Northwestern	..	..
Escanaba Extension	..	65
Baraboo Air Line	22	39
Chicago & Northern Pacific	..	..
Chicago & Superior	20	..
Galena & Southern Wis. (narrow gauge)	10	..
Green Bay & Lake Pepin	25	56
Milwaukee & Fond du Lac	53	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western	67	22
Milwaukee & Northern	..	79
Milwaukee & St. Paul	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	..	85
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac	..	35
Wisconsin Central	..	101
Wisconsin Valley	45	..
Total	242	533

Ballooning.

Professor John Wise, the well-known aeronaut, has in contemplation to make a balloon trip across the Atlantic next summer, preparations for the great aerial voyage being in process of arrangement now. The Professor, it will be remembered, made the famous air trip from St. Louis to the eastern extremity of Ontario, a distance of over 1,200 miles, in a short space of about nineteen hours, or at the rate of about sixty-three miles an hour. He feels entirely confident of his ability to make the quickest trip on record across the Atlantic. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen have made application for permission to accompany him in this greatest of all ballooning expeditions. As showing how far America is ahead in aeronautics, so far as distance travelled is concerned, the longest trip ever made by any European balloonist was only 400 miles, while that of Professor Wise's was three times that distance, and, what is more, the greater portion of it was accomplished in the midst of a cyclone, and with three passengers beside himself."

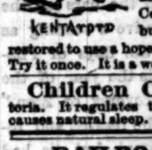
Buffalo Hunting.

The hunters are making sad havoc among the buffaloes in Western Kansas, not far from the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. They are found in great numbers near a fork of the Pawnee River, and are shot down by hundreds every day. Dodge City is the last station on this road. It is about three miles from Fort Dodge; it was settled about the last of September, and consists of about fifty houses—every one of which, with possibly two or three exceptions, is a store, a billiard saloon, or a dance hall. The hunters make this their headquarters. During two months one firm received over 20,000 buffalo hides, for which they paid from $1.25 to $2.50 each. Another party received in ten days ending the middle of this month over 6,000 hides. Buffalo meat is very cheap. The hams sell from one cent to two cents a pound, and are shipped over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road to Kansas City and to St. Louis in large quantities. The forequarters cannot be given away, but are thrown out in the streets. One merchant had 25,000 buffalo tongues packed away in one room waiting shipment to market. Notwithstanding this wholesale slaughter, the hunters tell of seeing herds miles in length, and almost as countless as the sands upon the sea shore.

Building Material.

A Boston merchant writes to the *Traveller* of that city as follows: "Appreciating the fact, which to mind has been fully demonstrated, that no building material now in use can withstand the intensity of such a fire as we have lately experienced, I cast about to ascertain which of the three kinds of stone, marble, granite, or freestone would best withstand the combined effect of heat and water. To this end, I placed pieces of equal size of each kind of stone upon a shovel and over a blacksmith's fire, heated them until the shovel was red hot. I then applied to the stones a small stream of cold water. The marble was the first to give way; it cracked and crumbled like so much ordinary lime. The freestone followed immediately, but it was some time before the granite manifested any signs of cracking. The result of the experiment was entirely in favor of the granite. I shall rebuild my premises with a solid granite front. I desire a handsome front with some ornamentation, one that will make my building attractive, which I cannot get in brick, and dare not have in marble."

SPECIAL NOTICES.



The Centaur Liniment—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth $400," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	§ 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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LAST WEEK of the great actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Who will appear, for the last times, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, in her powerful rendition of

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Friday—Benefit of MISS CUSHMAN.
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Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

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1873. THE 1873.

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ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

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FIRST PAGE—The Louisiana Embroglio—Washington, New York and Miscellaneous Telegrams—The New Legislature of Wisconsin.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Pension Forgery.

THIRD PAGE—Dion and Daly: The Recent Billiard Match in New York—The Law Courts—Railroad News—Railroad Time Table—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Conviction of Stokes; The State Debt of Illinois; The Louisiana Factions—News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—The Bitter End: The Convict Stokes; Brief Resume of a Remarkable History and its Moral—The Farm and Garden—Northwestern Dairymen's Association—The Presidential Election—Personal Items—Hyde Park Matters—City in Brief—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—Periodical Literature—New York Letter—Sardou's "Uncle Sam"—St. Louis and Chicago—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Pulpit: Sermons Yesterday by Eminent City Clergymen—The Apiary—The New Legislature of Minnesota—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin English Opera Troupe. "Martha."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Red Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Callaway's Mark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.—BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK.—When Bronchial Consumption is complicated with hepatic disease (an occurrence by no means uncommon) it forms what is termed Dyspeptic Consumption. In this form of the disease we have, in addition to the ordinary phenomena of bronchial disease, various symptoms indicative of hepatic disorders, such as tenderness and tension of the right side, irregularity of the bowels, with unnatural stools, a sallow hue of the face, a narrowness of the whites of the eyes, dizziness, indigestion, with variable appetite, increased difficulty of breathing, and cough after eating hearty meals; furred and brown tongue, foul breath, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. In some instances of this form of the disease no symptoms indicative of pulmonic affection occur in the commencement of the malady, the only manifestations of disease being such as are usually present in liver complaints generally. A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased impatience on lying on the left side, irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue, and depression of the spirits are in such cases the first symptoms complained of by the patient. The first warnings of the disease in the bronchial affection are slight. There is a slight cough, unattended with pain. By degrees the cough becomes more troublesome, and when it continues for some time a tough phlegm is expectorated. The breathing, too, is in some degree affected, and the sufferer complains of weight and tightness across the chest. The bronchial affection now advances until a copious purulent expectoration, and the usual symptoms of hectic are fully established, which continues to increase until death ensues.

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[To be continued.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 6, 1873.

Mr. Froude sailed, on Saturday, for England.

There was an earthquake at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday night.

In compliance with the new Internal Revenue law 800 Assistant Assessors were dismissed last month. Eleven hundred remain, but all will be out of the service by July 1.

Louis Napoleon submitted, last Thursday, to a painful, but successful surgical operation for the gravel. He is believed to be in no danger, as no bad symptoms have followed.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to report in favor of the bill to free United States Treasurer Spinner from refunding the amounts embezzled by his subordinates, Seth Johnson, Warden, and others, for which he is legally responsible.

Boston had sixty deaths last week from smallpox, which is at work along the northeastern coast as far as Nova Scotia. This mortality in Boston is to be attributed largely, no doubt, to the burning of the City Pest House, which drove several hundred patients out of their quarters into the street during the recent cold snap.

The Illinois Legislature meets on Wednesday, and within the next twenty days there will be thirty State Legislatures in session—all the States of the Union except New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, California, and Oregon. As Congress will be in session also, the newspapers will be gorged for some time with the sayings and doings of the "law-making power."

The discussion which is reported from England concerning American annexation of the Sandwich Islands is very absurd. Filibustering expeditions, which seem to constitute a source of apprehension in this case, are no longer practicable in America; or, at least, are not more likely to be attempted in the United States than in the Kingdom of Great Britain or the German Empire. As to a Government purchase, the history of the San Domingo negotiations should teach England that extension of territory, and the colonization of distant islands, are not just now any part of American policy.

The St. Louis *Globe* concedes that, in a commercial aspect, St. Louis appears at a disadvantage by the side of Chicago on the summing up of last year's business. It contends, however, that in manufactures St. Louis is far in advance of Chicago. The *Globe's* article (which we reprint) is a pretty fair generalization of the relative exhibits of the two cities. The annual record of Chicago was published on the anniversary of the fire, embracing the year ending Oct. 9, 1872. The record for the calendar year, ending Jan. 1, prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, has not yet been printed.

The New York *Times* says: "There is in the Republican party, as there has always been in all parties, a few men who imagine themselves the entire organization, and it is these men who are dangerous at such a time as this. Some of them may not be corrupt, but they are the victims of corrupt men, and are deluded with the idea that the way to party success in the future is to seize every possible office for the present benefit of party hacks. This was the creed of the Tammany ring, and any party which adopts it must certainly soon resort to practices as corrupt, and in the end meet with a fate as ignominious." This "shirt of Nemesis" is supposed to fit Senator Conkling.

The citizens of New Orleans are summoned, by resolutions passed Saturday night by the Committee of 200, and by numerous other assemblies of merchants, of Democrats, of Liberals, and of Independents, to close their places of business to-day and meet in Lafayette Square, to express their determination that the Legislature and the Executive they lawfully elected shall be installed. Pinchback has been officially notified that the United States troops will be held ready to preserve the peace. The Attorney General of the State has telegraphed Attorney General Williams that the Fusionist Legislature will meet to-day peaceably merely to preserve their organization, and he deprecates any support by the Federal authorities for Pinchback in his avowed purpose of preventing the session by force if need be.

The Chicago produce markets were again quiet on Saturday, and generally steady. Mess pork was very quiet at 10c advance, at $11.40@11.50 cash, and $11.80@11.85 seller March. Lard was in good demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.00@7.05 cash, and $7.25 seller March. Meats were quiet, but a shade firmer, at 3½c for shoulders, 5¼c for short ribs, 5¾c for short clear, and 7¾@7¾c for green hams. Dressed hogs were more active, and firmer, but closed dull at $4.32½@4.35 ₱ 100 lbs. Highwines were reported steady at 89c ₱ gallon. Flour was active, and firm. Wheat was active and firm at ½c decline, closing at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.28¾ seller February. Corn was very quiet, and steady at 30¾@30¾c cash, and 31¼@31¾c seller February. Oats were quiet and steady at 24½@24¾c cash, and 25@25½c seller February. Rye was dull and ¼@1c lower, closing at 65½c. Barley was quiet and unchanged, closing at 64½c for No. 2, and 52@52½c for No. 3. Live hogs were active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $3.80@3.90. Cattle were dull and steady.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, replying to an article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, says that the State of Georgia cannot be justly accused of repudiating, or intending to repudiate, any portion of the legitimate State debt, and explains the circumstances which had brought about a misapprehension on this subject in certain quarters, as follows: A large increase of the State debt was made during Bullock's administration, and when he had a Legislature ready to do his bidding. After he had fled from the State, the Legislature appointed a Committee to investigate the issue of these bonds. After several months of patient investigation, it was found that bonds in aid of railroad schemes had been indorsed by Bullock in direct violation of the Constitution and the statute, and that they were issued to those who knew their illegality and who were, consequently, parties to the fraud. These bonds the State of Georgia does not propose to redeem. "The State simply declined," says the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, "to pay a debt which she had not contracted, just as a business man comes into Court and pleads *non est factum* to a spurious note." The same journal adds that "so long as the affairs of Georgia are managed by her children, no dishonor nor disgrace will come to the State."

While a number of eminent gentlemen and influential newspapers are discussing means for doing away with the Electoral College as a part of the machinery of our Presidential elections, a Mr. Clark of Oswego, comes forward with the suggestion that this system should not only not be abolished in Presidential elections, but should be applied to all other elections,—State, district, county, and town. It would be useless to examine the details of Mr. Clark's plan, even if they were available. We have already the Electoral College system in our caucuses and conventions. The same general idea prevails in both,—that of allowing a select number of persons to designate who shall have the offices. We do not know that the caucuses or conventions would be any more powerful if they were chosen to elect the officers, than they are now in being chosen to nominate them. As it is, the people have at least the benefit of one struggle after the caucuses and conventions have decided on their candidates. If these conventions were to become Electoral Colleges, the difference would simply be that their action would be final and unalterable. The people do sometimes succeed in having their own way, in spite of primaries, caucuses, and conventions, in the present order of things, and they are entitled to the remedy that these occasional successes give them.

The immense meeting of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of San Francisco, on Saturday evening, in which the Governor, the Mayor of the city, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce participated, to protest against the passage of the Goat Island bill, is an admonition which Congress will do well to heed. The numbers and character of this meeting show that there is no change in the sentiment of San Francisco or of the State of California concerning the effort of the Central Pacific Road to make another grab at public property. This Company has already taken twenty-eight millions out of the public Treasury, and, as Governor Booth says: "It already holds, or controls, two hundred acres of Mission Bay, almost the entire Oakland front, Alameda Point Landing, Vallejo, almost the exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton, and enjoys a practical monopoly of the steam navigation to all these places." There is nothing to show that the use of the Island is a public necessity, and there is no reason to be found in the business or earnings of the road why it should have it. It is simply another effort on the part of the Company to build up a gigantic monopoly on the Pacific Slope, against which the people have unanimously risen in remonstrance.

The current number of the *Chicago Railway Review* contains an interesting tabular statement of the results of railroad construction in the United States and Canada for the year 1872, from which we obtain the following statistics: The number of miles of road fully completed was 7,925, and on 6,742 the preparation for track was in advanced progress. In the aggregate, work was done on 14,667 miles of road. The aggregates of miles completed in the West during the year are as follows: Colorado, 104; Illinois, 837¾; Indiana, 200; Iowa, 585; Kansas, 511; Michigan, 300; Minnesota, 712; Missouri, 332; Nebraska, 218; Wisconsin, 555; Ohio, 391¾. The detailed statement for Illinois shows that work was done on 17 roads, on which the following number of miles was completed: Belleville & O'Fallon, 6; Cairo & St. Louis, 27; Cairo & Vincennes, 160; Chicago & Pacific, 15; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 67; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, 40; Chicago & Paducah, 51; Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, 63; East St. Louis, Cahokia & Falling Springs, 11¾; Indiana & Illinois Central, 40; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, 75; Jacksonville, N. W. & S. E., 30; Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi, 85; Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line, 25; Paris & Danville, 36; Paris & Decatur 47; Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur, 35; Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, 33; Springfield & North western, 41. Total, 837¾.

We thought that we had enjoyed all possible explanations of General Grant's re-election to the Presidency. We have been told that North Carolina and Maine did it; also, that Pennsylvania and Ohio were the moving causes. We have heard that General Grant would have been defeated if the Democratic party had made a straight nomination; also, that he would have been defeated if Mr. Adams or Judge Davis had been nominated at Cincinnati instead of Mr. Greeley. We have never heard it stated that General Grant was re-elected because he received a majority of the votes actually cast. But Utah deigns to enlighten us through the Rev. Orson Hyde, a prophet of the Mormon Church. The Rev. Hyde's utterances, like those of most prophets, are obscure; but, as nearly as we can interpret him, he ranks General Grant's re-election with the devastating fires of the time ("with balls of fire sometimes seen to fly through the atmosphere"), the storms that spread devastation on sea and land, and the wasting epidemics upon man and beast. These things, including General Grant's re-election, ought, says the Rev. Hyde, "to whisper in the ears of the rulers of this world as effective a warning as were the plagues of Egypt in the days of Pharaoh and his servants, that it is the year of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion." We are not among those who feasted and rejoiced at General Grant's triumph, but we had no idea that it was so bad as this. It is very sad.

The Boston *Traveller* charges that "Notwithstanding the denial of Mr. Dawes, he did purchase Credit Mobilier stock at a nominal rather than its real value, and that he received a dividend upon it. This neither Mr. Dawes nor any well-informed friend of his will deny. And we further charge, and the *Congressional Globe* will show, that Mr. Dawes voted for all the schemes by which the Union Pacific Railroad swindled the Government." A private letter to the Springfield *Republican* says that, when Oakes Ames was summoned before the Committee, Mr. Dawes told him "to tell the whole story about him." From this it would appear that Mr. Dawes himself did not tell the whole story in the letter which he wrote during the campaign. And yet we apprehend that Mr. Dawes was not so guilty as the *Traveller* would make him out to be. It is conceivable that Mr. Dawes should have published (or allowed to be published), a card intended to be taken as a denial that he ever had any Credit Mobilier stock. This certainly has a bad look. But, while it is clear that he ought not to have touched it, it is inconceivable to those who know him that his votes as a Congressman should have been governed by the ownership of such stock, even if he had it. The misfortune in his case, as in that of some others, is that, when they opened their mouths, they did not tell the whole truth about it. And the greatest misfortune of all is that the exposure inevitably diminishes the influence of such men as Mr. Dawes, who occupied positions in the Republican party enabling them to demand important measures of reform needed by the whole country, and who possessed sufficient courage (the exigences of the campaign being over) to make the demand.

THE CONVICTION OF STOKES.

The conviction of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and shows that public sentiment in New York is rapidly crystallizing into a determination to check the prevailing torrent of crime by the punishment of the guilty. The expectation of Stokes and his counsel, that the law's delays and the lapse of time would weary the community, gradually dim the recollection of this murder, and abate the popular excitement, has not been fulfilled. The sentiment of the community has changed, and changed radically, but it has grown to be adverse to murderers, for it is undeniable that at the time of this murder there was a certain degree of compassion for Stokes. He was looked upon as one who had delivered society from a dangerous enemy. There was nothing in the life of James Fisk, Jr., to commend him to commiseration, and there was no expression of regret, either public or private, over his taking off, except among his immediate satellites, who only lacked the opportunities to lead the same reckless, unprincipled life. Fisk was a conspicuous social pest. He had no moral perceptions. Young men, dazzled by the superficial brilliancy of his career, and his seeming omnipotence in using individuals, courts, corporations, and even political bodies, to carry out his designs, forsook the old-fashioned ways of honesty and legitimate dealing, and sought to accumulate fortunes by strategy and reckless assurance. The respectable members of the community had no sympathy with him, as he was a gambler, a consorter with harlots, and morally rotten from head to foot. The mercantile community were relieved when his power for mischief was over; for his desperate schemes to enrich himself; his control of a corrupt Judiciary, and his utter defiance of all rules of mercantile honor, more or less affected all interests and brought scandal upon the entire system of business in New York. When Fisk fell, there was a universal sigh of relief. It was looked upon as a providential dispensation, which had cut this man off in his prime, and just at a time when he was weaving fresh plots, full of danger to that security and confidence which are necessary to the safe and successful transaction of business. If Stokes had been brought to trial immediately after the commission of the murder, the chances are that he would have been acquitted. In the lapse of time which has succeeded, the baneful influences of James Fisk and the exciting incidents of his career have been partially forgotten. Even the woman Mansfield, with her gorgeous surroundings and ill-gotten fineries, but for whom this murder might not have been committed, has well-nigh faded out of memory. The attention of the public has been concentrated upon the facts of the murder, the evidence which has been developed in the two trials, and the legal strategy employed by counsel to effect the escape of Stokes from punishment. There is nothing in the testimony at either trial which relieves Stokes from the fact of having committed a deliberate, cold-blooded, and cowardly murder. It is as clear as the sunlight, from this testimony, that he coolly and with malice prepense planned the murder, went to the hotel with this object in view, met Fisk where he could not escape, and shot him down before he had an opportunity to defend himself, even if he had had the courage to do so, or had been armed. Against all the enormities of Fisk's life and the poetical justice which stopped his baneful career, this brutal and cowardly murder kicks the beam. There is nothing to show that Stokes' life was any better than Fisk's. They had been yoke-fellows in crime, partners in disreputable business transactions, enjoyed together the fruits of corruption; and the same shameless woman, whose possession they coveted, but whom they could not share in common, brought one of them to death and the other to a felon's cell. There is no way for Stokes to expiate such a crime except upon the gallows, and justice will not be vindicated until he meets with the summary penalty of the law, and the woman Mansfield comes to the gutter. Any other issue of this story of blood would not be impartial. The escape of Stokes would excuse Simmons, the policy-dealer and lottery adventurer, for the murder of Duryea, who was engaged in the same disreputable business, and would furnish every adventurer and gambler with a pretext for the murder of every other one of his associates, with whom he happened to come into rivalry, simply because they were in the same business, and because the loss of his victim was no loss to society.

The jury in the Stokes case have evidently taken this view of the matter, and have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict will be a happy surprise, because the public had come to the conclusion that there was not moral courage enough in a New York jury to convict a murderer. The criminal records of the past few years have given the public no encouragement to hope for an impartial administration of justice, nor have they succeeded in creating any other impression than that the brutal and violent classes of New York City had become the predominating element, and were sufficiently powerful to secure immunity for themselves. As numerous exceptions have been taken during this trial, it is not impossible that Stokes may yet secure another trial. Be this as it may, the verdict is none the less a triumph for justice and a signal indication that popular sentiment, so long defied and so long outraged, has at last reached the determination that crime shall be punished. There is now hope that Foster, the car-hook murderer, King, the witness-killer, Simmons, the policy-dealer, whose brutal killing of Duryea is still fresh in the mind of the reader, and the numerous other less prominent, but equally brutal and guilty, murderers in the Tombs, may meet with their just punishment.

THE STATE DEBT OF ILLINOIS.

The accounts of the State of Illinois, as settled to Dec. 1, 1872, show an outstanding indebtedness as follows:

Interest bonds due in 1877	$962,445
Refunded stock, 1876	60,000
Refunded stock, 1877	260,000
War bonds	367,000
Refunding bonds (Chicago)	250,000
Other odds and ends of old debts	46,041

These aggregate $2,060,151, since which time, however, the State has paid $328,705, leaving as the debt due Jan. 3, 1873, $1,731,446. On Dec. 1, 1872, there was in the Treasury, applicable to the State debt, the following sums:

State debt fund	$233,765
Canal redemption fund	454,313
Total	$688,078
Of which has been since expended	298,705
Balance	$389,373

This last sum deducted from the outstanding debt leaves $1,372,073 to be paid from revenue.

The State debt fund was the money collected under the two-mill tax provided for by the Constitution of 1848, which tax was assessed in 1870 for the last time, it having been abolished by the Constitution of 1870. The fund from which interest is paid is derived from a special tax levied for that purpose. In addition to this State debt fund, the State is in receipt of a sum semi-annually from the Illinois Central Railroad. The receipts from the last-mentioned fund for the two years previous to Dec. 1, 1872, were $765,758. During the same two years, there was paid of the outstanding indebtedness of the State the sum of $3,080,596, of which sum $2,040,148 was taken from the State debt fund, and $978,948 from the Illinois Central fund, and $61,500 from the canal revenues. During the two preceding years there had been paid of the State debt about $1,400,000, making an aggregate during the four years' term of Governor Palmer of $4,501,796.

The receipts of the State from the Illinois Central Railroad for 1873, 1874, and 1875, with the cash in the Treasury, will extinguish the whole of the outstanding debt, so, by the 4th of July, 1875, the State of Illinois will be free of debt, and will be controlled by an excellent Constitution, which prohibits the creation of any more debt except by the approval of the popular vote of the State.

The history of the debt of Illinois, if written out in all its details, would be an instructive lesson. It may be traced back to the days of the Territorial Government, when the popular idea was that to make money plenty was to create banks of issue. For a quarter of a century the State struggled to carry on its affairs, to build railroads and canals, improve and bridge "navigable rivers," by borrowing money, by running banks upon credit and without capital, and then the State, unable to meet its obligations, without money, without credit, stopped payment. In the light of the past we, at this day think it easy to point out the mistakes of those who laid the foundations of the debt of the State of Illinois; but we live in another age,—when the whole aspect of things is changed; and we are apt to do injustice to our predecessors. For the first twenty or twenty-five years of the history of Illinois, the seat of population and of political strength in the State was located in the extreme southern counties; Alton and Shawneetown were competing for the distinction of being the metropolis of Illinois. Banks were chartered and located at both places, and perhaps the inspiring cause of the great calamity that overtook us at a later day was due to these soulless and rascally corporations. The Internal Improvement system embraced the construction of a series of railways mainly from the Mississippi to the Ohio River; it also embraced the canal to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan. The scheme of railways which was then projected seems to us at this day but a small one—hardly exceeding in the number of miles the railways actually constructed in Illinois in 1871-2. The financiers of that day sought to make money plenty by providing for an issue of bank notes; and they made these notes legal tenders, and it was held that any man who would not take them was, in some way, disloyal to the State. By flooding the State with an irredeemable currency they drove coin from circulation, and, for a long period, coin was as great a curiosity in Illinois as it has been since 1862. The State issued its bonds and sent agents to London to negotiate them; and, at last, when all the bonds had been sold that any person would take at any price, when Auditor's warrants on the Treasury were equally unsalable, and yet were the only form in which the State could collect revenue, and when Canal scrip was as common and about as valueless as the leaves in the forest, the State sunk under the load and took no further care for interest or principal. When the assets were arrayed, there was twenty-two miles of railroad upon which a single track had been laid; there was an unfinished, and, of course, unnavigable canal, and there was some millions of stock in several banks which never had any capital and which had given up the ghost. Thus matters stood for several years. There was a strong but nevertheless quiet party that favored repudiation to the extent of paying only such an amount as the State had actually received in cash; the Legislature, however, while it was weak enough to refuse to levy any taxes to pay the interest on the debt, did not dare to take any such scheme as was proposed. Finally, the holders of the bonds for the construction of the canal offered to advance money enough to complete it if the State would convey the canal to Trustees to expend the money and hold the canal until, from its revenues, the principal of the old and new loans could be paid, and until certain other classes of canal indebtedness were paid. This agreement was made. The State, in the meantime, after an intense struggle got out of the clutches of the banks. It is but just to state that at the time of the Internal Improvement delusion a census of the inhabitants was taken, with a view to distribute money per capita to those counties through which no railroad was run, and it was found that the State contained, all told, only 251,000 persons. During this long night of financial disaster, the State suffered greatly in her material prosperity. Immigration to the State diminished. Private credit was as low as was that of the State. No man in Illinois could borrow money, or purchase goods on credit. The State was considered so completely buried under debt, that emigrants from the East and from Europe drove their wagons across the State into Missouri. Many persons abandoned their settlements and went across the Mississippi River into Iowa. There was a cloud hanging over the State from which all men sought to escape.

Having arranged the canal debt and got rid of the banks, the latter arrangement being largely due to the inflexible honesty of Governor Ford, there was a revival of hope. In 1843 a proposition for a new Constitution was suggested, which eventually resulted in a Convention in 1847. In the Constitution was placed a provision providing that there should be annually levied a tax of two mills, the proceeds of which should be applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt. This provision was submitted separately to the popular vote and was ratified by the people. The credit of the State took a new start; the creditors offered to make terms. The old debt was hunted up and refunded; the long years of unpaid interest were consolidated, and new bonds issued therefor. The floating canal scrip was called in and put in the shape of bonds. The first of the two-mill tax was collected in 1850, and was paid out to the creditors. A separate tax was levied to pay the interest on the whole debt. The canal was completed, and its revenues begun to be applied to that debt. Illinois once more enjoyed an honorable name. Not a dollar of the debt was repudiated; all the back interest was paid with interest. The debt thus refunded and consolidated amounted to a large sum, the exact amount of which we cannot now state. With the renewal of credit there set in a tide of immigration. Then came the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the almost immediate peopling of one-third of the State where lands had been forty years in the market without a purchaser. Annually, since 1849, the two-mill tax was levied and collected until 1870-71. This fund was often in excess of the current obligations as they fell due. Creditors begun to refuse to present their bonds before maturity. The State gradually aided in the extinguishment of the canal debt, and in 1870 that improvement, free of debt, was surrendered to the State. Now, in 1873, the odds and ends of the State debt do not exceed $1,400,000 in excess of the money in the Treasury; to meet this the State is in the receipt annually of about $400,000 from the Illinois Central Railway, and $75,000 from the canal. The debt, therefore, ceases to be a tax upon the people, and may be considered practically paid.

THE LOUISIANA FACTIONS.

The political troubles in Louisiana, so far from being settled by the Federal interference, only begin to-day in earnest. The old State Government expires, and the new comes in. It is announced from New Orleans that the Kellogg Legislature will meet in the State House, of which Pinchback, the pretended Acting Governor, obtained forcible control, and that the Fusion Legislature will assemble at Lyceum Hall. At the same time comes the text of a pronunciamento issued by Pinchback, in which he claims full executive powers as Acting Governor, and announces his intention of dispersing the Lyceum Hall Assembly by force as an illegal gathering. There are two points to be considered in regard to this pompous manifesto. First, if Pinchback ever had any claim to be the Acting Governor of Louisiana, that claim ceases to-day upon the inauguration of Kellogg, who, as the Pinchback party claims, is the legally-elected Governor. Secondly, Pinchback has never had any legitimate claim upon the Executive authority. He became Acting Governor simply by virtue of his being chosen President of the Senate. But his term of office as Senator having long ago expired, he could not be President of the Senate, and, consequently, could not be Acting Governor. It is difficult to discover, then, what authority Pinchback has to disperse any assemblage, whether legal or illegal; and his issuing a proclamation calculated to incite violence thus becomes an act of mere turbulence. It is fortunate that the Fusion Legislature has indicated no intention of resisting the threatened violence with violence; the report is that it intends to meet simply for the purpose of legally asserting its claims, and then peaceably to abide the definite settlement that shall be hereafter made.

The well-considered action of the Fusion Legislature is probably the result of the report made by the Committee of 200 citizens upon their return from Washington. They say that they received the assurance from President Grant that he does not regard his action in the matter as final; that he would offer no opposition to a thorough investigation by Congress; and that he would not attempt any further interference until Congress should have passed upon the whole case. The President would have been entitled to greater credit if he had taken such a position earlier in the day. It is practically a revocation of his former policy, but it does not replace the condition of things as they were before he disturbed them; it leaves the power in the hands of men who obtained it through the exercise of usurped authority expressly forbidden by Constitution. It is inconsistent, too, in referring to Congress the question whether it is the duty of the Executive to sustain the Federal Judiciary in interfering with State elections. Nevertheless, we shall be thankful if the result proves that the Louisiana Committee have correctly reported the President's intentions.

There is no longer any doubt that this Committee was composed of the best men in Louisiana,—representing its commercial interests, the political sentiment of the people as opposed to that of the carpet-baggers, and the best business and social interests of the State. Mr. McEnery, who was elected Governor, is equally a representative man. He is a Louisianian by birth, reared among the people of the State, and identified with its prosperity. It is now time that Warmoth should be dropped out of consideration in determining the merits of the dispute. Warmoth ceases to be Governor to-day. His personality, whether decent or indecent, should have no further influence in deciding the question. It is not Warmoth *vs.* Kellogg, but McEnery *vs.* Kellogg,—the People of Louisiana *vs.* the foreign office-holding element that obtained a supremacy during the days of political disfranchisement McEnery, on his side, has every claim to the Governor's Chair which a majority of the people, and a count of the votes according to law, could give any man. Kellogg owes his declared election, at the best, to affidavits of men who didn't vote; to the count of a Returning Board arbitrarily organized; to the interference of the United States Government without invitation from the Legislature or Executive of State; and to the support of a *de facto* Acting Governor, who was a mere private citizen at the time he assumed the office, and who has held that office under the protection of Federal troops. It is between these two men, representing respectively the principles of local State Government and Federal usurpation, and not between Warmoth and Pinchback, that the contest now lies.

The alleged discovery of Troy by Dr. Schliemann is already beginning to be doubted. One writer has great admiration for the Doctor, but scouts at the very existence of Troy, and claims that no great stone-built city of that age—900 B. C.—could have so completely vanished from the earth that the early Greek historians could not find a trace of it or of the particular people called Trojans. He does not doubt that Dr. Schliemann has found the ruins of some city, but he does doubt the very existence of the Homeric City, and claims that the word "kTroy" is simply a generic name for the ancient "Cave-temple," the same as the Dura of the Euphrates, the Tars of Meath, the Davira of Loch Foyle, the Derg of Ormond, and the Dairs of the Mikado of Japan. This writer further says:

To make a long story short, I would say that "the tale of Troy divine" was originally made for such a purpose, for the benefit of the "base Phrygian Turk." The monk Geoffrey, of Monmouth, wrote his history of the Breton to the same end. The word Arthur has in it the name Troy, and actually means "cave-temple" in Celtic speech. So Arthur was to be remembered by those obstinate Welsh pagans as a King, and nothing more. Guenevar, the king's wife, meant precisely the same disagreeable thing,—"cave-temple." All the legends of men are full of these double meanings. As for Ilion, it meant in Phrygia what it meant in the Troas, the Welsh *Lan*, and the German *Kohe*—a cave-temple first, and then a building of the later church kind. The same is to be said of Ilios. A shrewd Frenchman would see in it his own word *soleil*, the sun. Dr. Schliemann thinks Ilios had some connection with *helios*, the sun. But I fancy he falls into the old mistake of Bryant, Vallancey and so many others, who believed in sun-worship.

Another writer brings forward testimony from Homer himself to prove that Dr. Schliemann has made a topographical mistake in the location of Troy, and claims that the testimony of the Iliad absolutely fixes the location of Troy on the hill behind the village of Bunabarshi, at the very head of the plain. He refers the discovery made by Dr. Schliemann to some of the descendants of Æneas, who remained in the country after the Trojan war, and chose the site of Novum Ilium for their new city.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Congress meets to-day, after the recess begun Dec. 20.

—The Legislatures of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Nevada meet to-day.

—The Legislatures of Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Florida meet to-morrow.

—The Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Georgia meet on Wednesday, and of Nebraska, on Thursday.

—Next week, the Legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Texas, New Jersey, Rhode Island, North Carolina, and Alabama are to be convened, in regular or adjourned sessions; and the Mississippi Legislature meets on the 20th. There will then be thirty State Legislatures, and Congress, in session.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire will rally under their old name, and around their old standard, for the election in March. Their State and Congressional nominations will be made this week.

—The Springfield *Republican* expects the re-election to Congress of Messrs. Hawley, Kellogg, and Starkweather, Republicans, and Mr. Barnum, Democrat, at the Connecticut election in April.

—The Missouri Senate decides that Louis Gottschalk, President of the last Senate, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor since the death of Mr. Gravelly, has no official place in the new Legislature, of which he is not a member. In Indiana, Mr. Cravens was President of the Senate, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor *vice* Cumback, resigned; but, when the new Legislature, (of which he was not a member), met in special session, two months ago, Mr. Cravens did not claim any rights therein, and was not thought of as having any. Mr. Gottschalk doubtless considered that subsequent occurrences in Louisiana established a precedent in his favor; for, in Louisiana, upon a title exactly like his own, Pinchback was recognized as succeeding to the Governorship.

—In Maine, the thirty Republican Senators decide that the supposed tie vote in Somerset County was a "clerical mistake," and give the odd seat to Sullivan Lathrop, Liberal.

—The demand in Connecticut for a Constitutional Convention assumes, this year, a form as new as it is threatening to the power of the small towns; and the meaning of it is, that, if a convention cannot be called in the prescribed way (i. e., by two-thirds vote of the Legislature), it will be called by a majority, and convened as early as June. The petitions are being signed in all the larger towns by the influential men of both parties, and it is contemplated to put the demand for such convention into both party platforms for the spring campaign. The time has come when population, and not decaying hill towns, must be represented in the State Legislature.

—At present, no matters of great public concern are foreshadowed for the consideration of the Wisconsin Legislature. The renewal of the St. Croix Land Grant promises to elicit more interest than anything else.

—"Brother" Harlan notifies the Teton Sioux that there is an unexpended $190,000 of the $500,000 which "Brother" Logan had, last summer, to divide among them. Now, the Tetons will want to know why was not the $190,000 divided? One Chicago Teton has put in his sue for $600.

—It has been the boastful pride of Iowa, as a Republican State, that her taxes were small and her debt nothing. But the Burlington *Gazette* says:

Iowa pays interest upon near half a million dollars. Besides this, her warrants are beginning to be hawked about the State. And, on top of this, her State Treasurer has proved to be a defaulter to the tune of between thirty and fifty thousand. She is running in the channel of all Radicalism.

—The Des Moines *Leader* says it is evident that State Treasurer Rankin stole from the State funds, and then, to save his bondsmen, transferred the defalcation to the Agricultural College fund, for which the authorities had neglected to demand security. Major Rankin is said to have been unfortunate in wild-land speculations."

The editor of the Manchester (Iowa) *Press*, remembering that Harlan was once Secretary of the Interior, and is now Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, says:

It is quite possible that the $300,000 mentioned as Teton Sioux money has been stolen. The history of the dealings of Indian Agents, and the frontiersmen generally, with the Indian tribes, has been one of fraud and plunder. The Agents commenced robbing the Indians whose interests they were sent to protect; it would not be strange if they ended by robbing the Government.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will take up Senator Caldwell's case on the 10th of January. Citizens of Kansas just from Washington say that the result of the investigation will be that "Caldwell will be found as innocent and pure as a new-born babe."—*Leavenworth Times.*

—The Republican membership in the Pennsylvania Legislature is quoted at from $10,000 to $20,000, cash value, for a single transaction. Simon Cameron is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

—The favorite theory of the opponents of the Administration policy is, that the Government has nothing to do with "corners" in gold or wheat, although there is not a great commercial country in the world where the Government can, by any possibility, refuse to take measures for popular

THE BITTER END.

Stokes Convicted of the Murder of Jim Fisk.

A Further Stage Reached in the Great New York Drama of Crime.

Brief Resume of a Remarkable History and Its Moral.

Edward Stokes has been convicted by a New York jury, of the murder of Jim Fisk, the second trial of the case. The playwrights only follow the natural course of human events when their mimic dramas close with a final disposition of characters and the curtain falls upon Vice punished and Virtue rewarded. But never was dramatist so venturesome and daring in his imaginings as to group such sharp, short, and rapid catastrophes as have overtaken the actors in the late great New York drama of associated scoundrelism and crime. But a few months ago they all bore themselves bravely before the footlights and went through their parts in the face of an audience, over whom swept all the emotions from startled admiration to indignant tremor and grave alarm. We have never wondered that the attempt of the minor theatres to bring out a counterfeit presentment of this drama of Tweed and Fisk upon their boards, was an utter failure. It needed no less than the actual theatre of a great city and all that made up its adjuncts of natural greatness to supply the field, properties, and background for the combination troupe that are instantly recalled when the names of Stokes and Fisk are revived. Tweed as the heavy villain; Hall, Connolly, and the rest, his tools; Fisk as a dashing sleight-of-hand; and, associated with these, working out the purpose of the plot more than the usual stage army of reckless men and abandoned women, to fill up the wings and serve as a chorus. At one time, not many months ago, it seemed as if all the old true precepts of "Be virtuous and you will be happy," "Honesty is the best policy," "A poor beginning makes a bad ending," had been abrogated, and that unblushing vice and open rascality were quite as safe, after all, so that the unblushing and open features were closely observed. Tweed and his followers rifled the money-chest of New York. Jim Fisk and his accomplices were plucking a stolen railroad. Each apparently held the courts in their leashes, and the best legal talent of New York at their command.

It was a High Carnival of unmasked crime, and seemed unassailable throughout some of the earlier acts. And then that vengeance the ancients pictured as Nemesis began to appear in the plot. The fall of the Tammany Ring is one of the memorable events of the local history of New York. The complete discomfiture and flight of the banded accomplices, the reaching out of justice on this side and that that none should escape, the degradation from his high office of the infamous Judge Barnard, the death of McCunn, are all historical. And early and swift with this meting out of retribution came the fate of Fisk, from a quarter so unexpected, in an end so strange and startling that the most skeptical observer instinctively recognizes, if he does not openly confess, a Higher than human hand guiding the bolt of vengeance.

On Saturday afternoon, the 6th of January, 1872, the writer was standing in the office of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, when a pistol shot was heard, so located as to render it uncertain whether it was within or without the house. Almost instantly a man of genteel figure ran down stairs, dropped a hurried remark to a hall-boy, "A man is shot up stairs, better see to him," and then rushed toward the rear of the house. The same instant a shout came from the top of the stair-case, "Stop that man," which was easy, for there was no exit through the rear of the Grand Central, and in less time than it takes to write these lines the fugitive was brought back in custody, and placed in the hands of the officers. All this occupied but a minute or two, and the intelligence that Jim Fisk was the victim, and Edward Stokes the assassin, was flying in a compact form of news all over New York and by telegraph to the ends of the land, almost before those first arrived on the spot had removed Fisk from the landing on the ladies' staircase to a little room at the north end of the main corridor where his life was to end. In a few minutes Broadway was full of an eager, excited crowd, kept back by a strong corps of police from entrance to the hotel, an extra guard within holding the access to the staircases and corridor given up to this last closing scene. One after another the wounded man's associates gained admission. Boss Tweed was among the first to arrive. Jay Gould came next, and both passed into the room to the bedside of Fisk. Two shots had been fired, one inflicting the mortal wound in the abdomen. The most noted surgeons of New York were speedily in attendance. The press representatives came hurriedly. The leading Erie Railroad associates and strikers refused to be excluded. The tall, solemn figure of David Dudley Field and the brisk little Shearman were there, the former for some minutes in private consultation with the wounded man. Jay Gould manifested great emotion, and once was too much overcome to remain at the bedside. The facts of the ante mortem statement of Fisk charging Stokes with the deed, the finding of the pistol, the painful suspense ended at 11 o'clock on Sunday with the death of Fisk, will be recalled by the many who watched the course of news of the event.

On Monday, Fisk's remains lay in State at the Grand Opera House, visited by thousands of curious gazers, and on the same day were escorted thence to be taken to Brattleboro for interment. There is in ordinary cases a sentiment to be honored in respecting the dead, but the grave was not allowed to shut out the moral of Fisk's life and taking off. Not a word of respect nor affection was wasted on him. New York only slightly modified the stir of its streets to provide for the passage of the mock cortege, and those who put on the merest semblance of mourning were few. There were curious gazers at the riderless steed and empty trooper's boots that grimly recalled the burlesque of late military associations, and if there was on that day, one more than another, any party discussed with sympathy in this funeral connection, it was the New England clergyman who was to go through the trying task of the burial service in Brattleboro. And then the world turned away from Jim Fisk, and the moralist did not need stronger enforcement of the truth of Scripture, "The memory of the wicked shall rot."

Since that time the case of the assassin Stokes has engaged a full portion of the news, and of law annals, and its latest phase is now announced. His period of imprisonment has been passed in close confinement, lightened, the reporters have been careful to say, by all the adjuncts that luxurious appointments and epicurean fare can give to a prison cell. His history is that of a city-bred boy making the worst use of the surroundings of wealth and ease, and developing all the traits of a roue at the age when proper manhood is ripe for an honest business career. His defense among the public, though not plead in the courts, is the infamy of the man whose life he took, and the necessity that some such vengeance be held in reserve for such special cases as that of Fisk. From all reports, Stokes is indeed one of the most gentlemanly of prisoners, the daintiest of convicts, against whom it will be the worst possible outrage to taste and refinement if, should his execution take place, he is not hung with a silken cord by a Sheriff in Jouvin kids. If this reference seems heartless, let us ask what is more dangerous to the youth of all our communities than this thin veneer of nice gentility—the product of the dancing master, the tailor, and the barber, out of whose component parts is omitted every quality of high-mindedness and purity of soul that alone constitute the true gentleman.

It will be long before the communities cursed by the influence of these recent instances of defiant crime and shameless debauchery recover from the false atmosphere thus created; and many humbler moral victims of the great New York drama must fall unnoted before the full tale can be made up of the evil these men have done. It is not unwise, nor without service, to impress anew, in the connection we have chosen, the inevitable destiny that overtakes the wrong doer. Tweed and all his former strongly entrenched associates have fallen to rise no more. Fisk is in a dishonored grave, and his fabled wealth has wasted away, Barnard is degraded, McCunn died of over-powering shame, Stokes is a convicted murderer, Gould has been made to disgorge nine millions to the plundered Erie corporation, and even the wretched woman Mansfield, seeking a retreat in a foreign land, has lost her shame-bought hoards through a knavish banker.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Shower of Questions—Growing of Vegetable Oils—A Syndicate to Dispose of Our Farm Staples—A Farmers' Convention to Meet at Bloomington—Other Industrial Conventions—Organization of Farmers' Clubs.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 4, 1873.

A SHOWER OF QUESTIONS.

A correspondent from Whiteside County desires a chapter on the culture and distillation of plants for vegetable oils,—such as tansy, wormwood, peppermint, pennyroyal, bergamont, and fireweed. To answer all these questions would require a small volume. Then he wishes to know about growing and preparing medicinal herbs for market. He is also in the small-fruit business, and desires the address of persons who manufacture berry-boxes. This farmer is disgusted with 20-cent corn and 3-cent pork, and thinks he sees his way out of it by turning his attention to these several little pursuits that promise good pay, as he says: "There seems to be quite a good market for the above," and further, that "Their culture would tend to diversify the industries of the State."

Peppermint and other aromatic oil-plants are cultivated in Michigan, as the soil and climate of that State are well adapted to this kind of crop; but it is not probable that they would do as well on our prairies, or they might suffer by our hot summers, and have their roots destroyed by frost in winter. A cool, moist climate in summer, and a snow-covering in winter, are the essentials of success. Two or three thousand acres in either of the above plants would, no doubt, supply the world with the oil. The berry-boxes are made at Benton Harbor (Mich.), Alton, Cairo, South Pass, Mokando, and other points; but I have neither the address of parties nor price-list. My good friend, let me advise you to stick to the small fruits, corn, and pork; for the world will continue to use them, and some day they may command a better price. I once sold a load of first-rate spring wheat in Chicago for 32 cents a bushel, and several hundred bushels of oats at 10 cents a bushel, and then gave a heaping bushel by measure, equal to 40 pounds to the bushel, or 1¼ of a legal bushel; but I did not quit growing wheat or oats on that account. Our memories are a trifle short as regards prices in the past, and we only retain those that were the result of short crops at the close of the war. We then complained of the lake-vessel monopoly, the Erie Canal monopoly, the wildcat currency, and similar trifles. Times are changed, that is certain. Then the merchants overtraded and became bankrupts, and just now the farmers are in a tight place for the same reason. With the railroads charging more in a majority of cases than they ought to and more than is their true interest to change.

When we go back to first principles, and spend less than our incomes; elect tax-payers to regulate the expense of Government, and cut off the robber class, we shall be ready to look in on the Mellennium, that is, to enter and take possession. The ruling idea in regard to that period is, an exemption from labor; and that was also the negro idea in regard to the end of slavery and the new order of freedom. The one has not been realized, and the other may not be. Some one must run the train when we go picnicing in those days, and some one must mine the coal and the iron, to keep the road running and in repair, for the Millennium will be nothing without railroads, and our wives and daughters must have dry goods, for without these they would be mere trifles. We might pursue this line of thought, but there is danger of building a castle that some cyclones might unroof and leave us in a bad plight.

Here is another remedy for the evils that beset the country; it is to

SYNDICATE THE FARM-CROPS.

SUGAR GROVE, Ill.

Jay Cooke & Co. were employed by our dear Uncle Sam to negotiate his bonds at the close of the late War, for which they received a small commission,—a good thing for both parties, for both had thereby money in their pockets. Is not the industry—that is, the farmers—nearly as helpless as was the nation at that period, and are we not in the same danger of becoming servitors to the railroads and other monopolies as was the Government to the money-kings and the institutions of the South? Could not some Jay Cooke & Co. negotiate our bonds—*i. e.*, our pork, beef, grain, and other farm staples—at the great commercial centres of Europe, at a less commission than it now costs through the robber-bandits of Boards of Trade, railway or highway-robbers, and those inquisitions yclept elevators, or, more properly, receptacles of stolen grain? I say stolen, for, from the books of a reliable country grain-dealer, it was shown that his shortage averaged 5 bushels per car-load. The receipts of grain in Chicago for the year 1872 were 80,000,000 bushels, or 210,000 car-loads, on which a shortage of only 5 bushels per car would be 1,050,000 bushels. Other dealers charge that their shortage has been from 10 to 60 bushels per car. Now, allow me to ask, What part of this was real stealing, and what part leakage from the cars in transit? The average value of the grain is about 50 cents a bushel, and that would make $500,000 to be accounted for, from leaving the local station on its way to Chicago.

Could the industrial products of the Northwest be negotiated for at the commercial centres, they could be delivered from our farms to competing points of railroad and water transportation, from which point we might expect a reduction of freights, agents' commissions, and other charges. Then we could purchase our sugar, tea, coffee, cloth, hardware, and agricultural implements by a similar process, and distribute them on the same plan. Without legal or legislative protection, we are as helpless as a sheep bound for slaughter. What shall be done? is the question. T. J.

Our friend takes rather the dark side of the picture, which I trust will look brighter to him as the sun mounts the southern sky day by day and again gives us the song of birds greeting the happy spring-time. To negotiate a loan is one thing, but to handle the surplus products of 40,000,000 of people is quite another. Those things are not the growth of a day, but require time to bring them all into line. That there are abuses to be corrected in the managment of transportation, is beyond denial; but that this is all, we may have grave doubts. A surplus of 14,000 bushels in one warehouse need surprise no one who is conversant with the shipping of grain. I have weighed several loads of corn shipped to Chicago, and the average shortage has been five bushels per car. On several occasions I have carefully examined the car, to see if it was possible to leak out the grain, and concluded that it was not probable. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that there is some error, either premeditated or accidental, in the weighing. This leak must be looked for and stopped. A million bushels of grain strewn along the line of our railways annually is a trifle too much to waste. It is not probable that much pains are taken to advertise these surplus accumulations, of which we have whisperings from time to time. If there is a wastage in transit, let that go to the account of profit and loss. A local grain-dealer once told me that he had to steal from each wagon-load of grain from the farmer half a bushel, to indemnify him against the shortage. This would be an average of 7 bushels to the car. So well understood has been this system of shortage on wagon-loads that a large number of our farmers have scales of their own, and weigh each load as it goes from the farm; and they have found it a profitable investment. That there is no small amount of dissatisfaction in this is apparent to all. "How scales differ," is a common remark. The fact is, scales differ as they are made to differ.

Below is the programme for

A FARMERS' CONVENTION:

The undersigned, the Executive Committee appointed by the Convention of delegates from Farmers' Clubs held at Kewanee, Oct. 16 and 17, 1872, in pursuance of the duties assigned them, do hereby invite each Farmers' Club, Grange, or other Agricultural, Horticultural, or Industrial Association of the State of Illinois, to send delegates for every 33 members and fraction in excess of half that number, to an Illinois Farmers' State Convention, to be held at the city of Bloomington, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 15 and 16, 1873, commencing at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, with three sessions each day (at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m.)

The purpose of said Convention is to perfect the organization made at Kewanee, by the formation of a State Farmers' Association from said delegates, adoption of a Constitution, and for securing the organization and representation of associations in every county, and, if possible, in every township of the State; to discuss and insist upon reform in railway transportation; the sale of agricultural implements; the sale of farm products by commission merchants; and such other abuses as have grown up in our midst, and are now taxing and impoverishing producers and consumers; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Committee suggest the following order of business, and have invited the gentlemen named to open the discussions:

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 9 a. m.—Opening address by the Hon. L. D. Whiting, President of the late Convention. Appointment of Committees on Credentials, and permanent organization.

2 p. m.—Report of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization; nomination of officers of Convention; appointment of Committees on Constitution and State Organization, and such others as may be thought advisable.

Address by J. B. Porterfield, upon Farmers' Associations as Business Organizations; to be followed by discussion, in which the members of business organizations are expected to give their experience.

7 p. m.—Reports of Committees; miscellaneous business; address by the Hon. M. L. Dunlap on the farmer's relation to the middlemen; to be followed by discussion of same subject.

Thursday, Jan. 16, 9 a. m.—Railway legislation and railway reform; by the Hon. W. C. Flagg, H. C. Lawrence, and the Hon. J. H. Rowell.

The Railway Commissioners of Illinois are invited to be present and take part in the discussion.

2 p. m.—Reports of Committees; addresses by Professor J. B. Turner, Dr. J. M. Gregory, and Dr. N. Bateman on the education of the farmer; to be followed by discussion.

7 p. m.—Reports of Committees; complete organization of State Association; miscellaneous business.

The undersigned would urge upon the farmers of the State, where organizations do not exist, to organize at once and appoint delegates to said Convention, in order to insure a full reputation.

WILLIAM J. BEEE,
JOHN PRICKETT,
L. F. ROSS, *Executive Committee.*
S. M. SMITH, *Secretary.*

OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Freeport; the Iowa State Horticultural Society, at Davenport, Iowa; and the Dairymen's Convention, at Whitewater, Wis., are all to be held on the same days, Jan. 21 to 24. It would be well for these Associations to have an understanding hereafter in regard to the time, so that their meetings shall not occur on the same days.

HORTICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Warsaw Horticultural Society, at its last monthly meeting, recommended the teaching of Horticulture in our public schools. While teaching the rudiments of an education, the school-books used ought to contain useful knowledge, rather than sentiment. Bryant on Forest-Trees, Johnson on How Crops Grow, etc., could be sandwiched between Spenser's Faery Queen, the epics of Homer, Paradise Lost, Shakspeare, and Byron, to good advantage among the advanced classes. With such reading they could not avoid imbibing at least "a smattering of Horticulture."

The Society also named a new Illinois seedling apple, the "Illinois Pippin." From what I saw of this fruit at Centralia, it is well worthy of trial.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

KNOX COUNTY, Ill., Dec. 27, 1872.

A few of us wish to form a Farmers' Club, and, being readers of THE TRIBUNE, take the liberty to ask some advice in regard to the proper rules for the organization. Respectfully, H. S. R.

You need but few rules, and those of the simplest form. A Club that has worked in perfect harmony for near two years has the following:

1. This Club shall be known as the Farmer's Club.
2. Its officers shall be a President, one Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year.
3. Any person may become a member on payment of 25 cents per annum.
4. The place of meeting shall be the district school-house, and at such time as the Club may order.
5. The Club shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules.

A janitor, to see that the room is lighted and warmed, is paid 25 cents per night. The expenses are for letter-heads, envelopes, and postage-stamps for the Secretary, lights and janitor, which are all paid for out of the annual dues.

An organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is rather an expensive luxury, costing male members $3 each, female 50 cents each, besides $15 for the charter. This, for 20 male and 10 female members, to constitute a Grange, would amount to the snug little sum of $80,—a sum sufficient to purchase a very good library for a Farmer's Club.

The appointment of a business agent, with commissions, has not met the expectation of some Farmers' Clubs. The fact is, a commission-man, whether self-appointed or otherwise, is after the profits; and I fail to see the advantage of appointing a greenhorn from among its members rather than to select an established house to do your business. There is some times a little danger of becoming a little too radical, and, for this reason, it is best to go a little slow, and look over the situation with care.

I can point to some Farmers' Clubs that have made a good thing out of their organization, in better sales and more judicious purchases, and, at the same time, have not disturbed the existing order of things, beyond a slight modification, in which all parties have coincided. It is probable that the Bloomington meeting may throw some new light on rural affairs. RURAL.

THE DAIRY.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

Annual meeting at Whitewater, Wis., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Jan. 21-23, 1873.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday Evening—President's address. Address by the Hon. W. R. Taylor, President of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

Wednesday Morning—Secretary's report. Discussion of the following topics: "Dairying in the Northwest—Have we the Requisite Climate and Soil for Successful Dairying?" "The Dairy Farm—Arrangement, Buildings, Crops—Should it be Exclusively Devoted to Dairy Products?"

Wednesday Afternoon—Election of officers. "The Dairy Cow—Breeds, Feeding, and General Management," with an address by Professor Manly Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College. "Milk—Milking and Care of Milk before Leaving the Farm."

Wednesday Evening—"Chemistry of Feeding and Care of Cattle"—address by Professor W. W. Daniells, Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Address by Professor J. B. Parkinson, of the University of Wisconsin.

Thursday Morning—"Butter—Methods of Manufacture, Including Care of Milk, Churning, Salting, and Packing." "Cheese—Method of Manufacture, Especially as to Management of Tainted Milk, and Best Size for and Modes of Curing Cheese."

Thursday Afternoon—"Marketing Dairy Products—Time, Place, Manner," with Reports from Dairy Boards of Trade in Illinois and Wisconsin, and Papers from Eastern and Western Dealers.

The discussions for Wednesday are of subjects in which the dairy-farmer is especially interested; those for Thursday relate to the manufacture and sale of dairy products. The discussions are expected to be familiar and practical, each being opened by papers or remarks by one or more gentlemen selected for the purpose, and then thrown open for free discussion, and it is hoped dairymen generally will come prepared to take part. On the marketing of dairy products it is expected to hear full reports from the Dairy Boards of Trade at Elgin, Ill., and Kenosha and Watertown, Wis., with papers from dealers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

Among those from whom addresses or papers are expected are: The Hon. X. A. Willard and Gardner B. Weeks, of New York; the Hon. J. P. Reynolds and Dr. R. R. Stone, of Illinois; N. Eldred, of Iowa; Chester Hazen, President, and W. D. Hoard, Secretary, of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

PREMIUMS.

The Association offers two premiums, of $25 each, for cheese and butter made under regulations hitherto published.

Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H., offer one of the Blanchard churns for best 20 pounds of butter shown at the Convention, with written statement of the method of manufacture.

Cornish & Curtis, Fort Atkinson, Wis., offer one of Whipple's rectangular churns, manufactured by them, for the best exhibition of skill in butter-making as shown by butter exhibited—the conditions under which it was manufactured, stated in writing, to be considered in making the award.

These premiums will be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Association. An exhibition of cheese, butter, dairy apparatus, etc., is invited from any party.

RAILROAD FARE.

On the Prairie du Chien and La Crosse Divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, excursion tickets will be sold to Whitewater or nearest junction on Jan. 20 and 21, good to return until Jan. 25, at 60 per cent of full fare. Round trip tickets must be purchased at time of starting.

On the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, *return* tickets will be sold from Milton Junction to any station on that division in Wisconsin, to those presenting certificate of attendance at the meeting. These tickets will be good only on Jan. 23-24.

The annual membership fee is $2, which entitles to copies of the Annual Report.

S. FAVILL, President.
G. E. MORROW, Madison, Wis., Secretary.

Victor Hugo at Work.

Hugo must have worked in those days; he produced simultaneously lyrics, dramas, and romances. In 1832, Saint-Beuve was reviewing his novels as a whole, and pronounced *Notre Dame*, the last written, to be the first of a series of truly great romances, which the author was destined to continue in the future. With *Notre Dame* commences, doubtless, the acquaintance of the average English reader with Victor Hugo. This work was written without interruption, its author availing himself of Balzac's plan of composing. He shut himself up from convivial friends, and lived in his work. He locked up his dress-clothes, and, clothed in a "bear-skin"—we have seen an English novelist at work, wrapped up in a huge blanket—dreamed and wrote. It is even said that he bought a bottle of ink to begin with, which was drained dry with the last chapter; and that hence arose the well-known expression for a book—"*Ce qu'il y a dans une bouteille d'encre;*" which saying Hugo afterwards made over to one of his friends, who wished to utilize it as the title of a series of works. Prof. de Morgan could not bear a fire near him when he had any abstruse intellectual operation before him; but was wont then to sit wrapped up in an overcoat. Hugo, on the contrary, likes a big fire and an open window when he works.—*London Society.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Popular Vote by States, Compared with the Vote in 1868.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential Electors in all the States of the Union. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever obtainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of "scattering" are included the votes of O'Conor and Black, the straightout Democratic and Temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the case of Louisiana the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet returning Board. The figures as declared by Warmoth's returning Board, were: For Grant Electors, 58,252; Greeley Electors, 66,267:

	1872.			1868.	
	Grant.	*Greeley.*	*Scat.*	*Grant.*	*Seym'r.*
Alabama	90,272	79,441	....	76,360	72,086
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	....	22,152	19,078
California	54,044	40,749	1,068	51,592	54,078
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	429	50,996	47,951
Delaware	11,146	10,208	....	7,623	10,980
Florida	17,765	15,428	8	By Legislature.	
Georgia	62,715	76,278	4,000	57,134	102,822
Illinois	241,248	184,770	3,058	250,293	199,143
Indiana	186,144	163,637	1,417	176,552	166,980
Iowa	131,232	71,119	2,202	120,399	74,040
Kansas	66,948	32,970	721	31,046	14,019
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	2,374	39,569	115,889
Louisiana	71,653	57,029	....	33,263	80,225
Maine	61,422	29,087	....	70,426	42,396
Maryland	66,760	67,687	....	30,438	62,357
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	....	136,477	59,408
Michigan	138,455	78,355	4,144	128,550	97,069
Minnesota	54,558	34,237	24	43,542	28,072
Mississippi	82,408	47,287	....	No vote.	
Missouri	119,196	151,433	2,429	85,671	59,788
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	....	9,729	5,439
Nevada	8,413	6,236	....	9,680	5,218
N. Hampshire	37,184	31,421	208	38,191	31,224
New Jersey	91,661	76,801	606	80,121	83,001
New York	440,749	387,279	1,655	419,883	429,883
North Carolina	94,304	69,494	....	96,226	84,090
Ohio	281,852	244,321	3,425	280,128	238,700
Oregon	11,818	7,745	587	10,961	11,125
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,901	....	342,280	313,382
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	5	12,803	6,548
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	224	62,301	45,237
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	....	56,757	26,311
Texas	47,406	66,500	2,580	No vote.	
Vermont	41,480	10,926	553	44,167	12,045
Virginia	92,953	91,424	42	No vote.	
West Virginia	32,323	29,533	600	29,025	20,306
Wisconsin	104,998	86,477	834	108,857	84,710
Totals	3,592,984	2,833,847	33,298	3,013,188	2,703,600
Majorities	759,137			309,588	

PERSONAL.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is at the Tremont.

Colonel B. B. Bragg, United States Army, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. A. Caldwell and wife, Judge Robert Crozier, and M. H. Insley, of Leavenworth, Kansas, are at the Sherman.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: E. A. Munn, Hudson, N. Y.; W. B. Bragg, John Bragg, Mobile, Ala.; C. Mc-Farland, Burlington, Iowa; David Young Cameron, Mo.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Charles P. Nebury, Detroit; E. G. Sheldon, New York; J. W. Kinsley, Boston; J. G. Henshalt, Milwaukee; T. Allen French, Louisville; D. N. Hicky, Montreal.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: Mrs. A. Gridley and son, Bloomington; James S. Stewart, Milwaukee; Myron L. Leonard, Batavia, N. Y.; James Ewing, Canton, O.; F. A. Harrison, New Orleans; G. H. Hoag, Farmington, Mo.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: J. E. Niccolls, Bloomington; T. W. Bennett, Boston; J. J. Richardson, Davenport; Hugh Smith, Alton, Ill.; J. Stewart, Mason City; W. S. Wilson, Xenia, O.; W. B. Hunt, De Pere.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: A. J. Currier, Kansas City; A. Howe, Boston; Mark M. Palmer, Yankton, D. T.; J. P. C. Cottuth, Milwaukee; M. Rice and lady, Buffalo; E. H. Klenke, Madison, Wis.; T. H. Cunningham, San Francisco; Frank B. Farwell, St. Paul; D. A. Nichols, Allevoide, Mo.

Judge Durell is a cousin of "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago.

Poole, the famous London tailor, retires worth $2,500,000.

Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has had twenty children and been twice married.

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, will have as Private Secretary, his brother-in-law, D. E. Shannon, of St. Joseph.

Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is recovering his health, and is said not to be affected with Bright's disease.

William Branch, a pioneer of Minnesota, and one of the projectors of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, died, last week, at St. Paul.

Curtis, Morey & Co., of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser*, have reorganized as a joint stock company; capital, $300,000.

Dr. William Kempster, of Utica, N. Y., accepts the Superintendency of the new Asylum for the Insane, near Oshkosh, Wis.

Six of the signers of Jeff. Davis' bail bond are dead, but Gerritt Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

John S. Fowler, nine years city editor of the New Haven (Ct.) *Courier*, has become City Clerk.

Alonzo D. Morgan, son of Edwin B. Morgan, one of the principal owners of the New York *Times*, died, last week, at his father's residence in Aurora, near Auburn, N. Y.

William H. Hurlbut, of the New York *World*, (brother of General Hurlbut, of Illinois,) has gone to Central and South America, and will write for *Harper's Magazine*.

The Rev. Samuel Watson, for thirty-two years a Methodist preacher, has withdrawn from the Memphis Conference because of his belief in Spiritualism.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, of the Home Department in Gladstone's Ministry, is about to resign, and there are rumors of a peerage offered and declined.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has purchased the residence of Franklin Chamberlin on Forest street, Hartford, Ct., and intends to make it her home.

Professor Tyndall will not take any American money home with him. He intends to give all he has made here to some scientific institution in this country.

Richard F. Clark, Treasurer of Columbia County, N. Y., is a defaulter, in $43,000 to the State, and probably a larger amount to the county; and his sureties are not liable.

At the Smithfield Christmas cattle show Her Majesty Queen Victoria took "first honors" in pigs, and the Duchess of Athol was first in Scotch cattle.

Mrs. Susan F. Dewey, daughter of ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, N. H., and wife of Commander George Dewey of the United States Navy, died in Newport, R. I., last week.

Captain J. T. Pratt, of Springfield, elected Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives, was a member of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry. Subsequently, he was connected with the Memphis, afterward with the St. Louis, press.

William S. King, of Minneapolis, Postmaster of the House at Washington, has gone to the Pacific Coast to make business arrangements under construction contracts with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Frank De Graff, youngest son of Colonel De Graff, of Dayton, Ohio, the well-known builder of railroads in Minnesota, died at St. Paul last week. He was actively engaged in business with his father, and was out in the recent snow blockade west of New Ulm.

The marriage of the Duchess de Persigny with M. Lemoline, appears to encounter some opposition from the lady's own relatives. Her mother, the Princess de la Moskowa, has lodged a formal opposition to the union, and the daughter has appealed to the French tribunals to obtain the removal of the impediment.

The Attorney General of the Hawaiian Government, a Minister of the Royal Cabinet, and law adviser of the Crown, is the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, formerly of Salem, Attorney General of Massachusetts for the years 1858-60. The Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Supreme Bench is also an American, and one of his two Associate Justices is a former member of the Suffolk bar, General Alfred S. Hartwell, of Natick.

"I don't believe in swearing, yet I can understand how Theodore Parker felt when he said that he never liked Washington until he heard that he was in the habit of swearing. There are some people who would positively benefit by a sin now and then. It would help them to get rid of that wax-like perfection, which may be beautiful, but which is cold, sickly-looking, lifeless, and inhuman."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Colenso's enemy, the Metropolitan Bishop Gray, of Capetown, being dead, the Bishop of Natal finds himself Senior Bishop in South Africa, and as such writes to Canterbury that he will recognize as Metropolitan a successor to Bishop Gray who may be appointed in England, and who will recognize the Church of England as paramount to the Church of South Africa. That is to say: the Bishop whom Dr. Gray set over "the faithful clergy in and about Natal" must not be recognized by the new Metropolitan.

The head of the department to which the following is addressed would find it harder to explain some of his "irregularities" than did Mrs. S. L. D. Davis why she was no longer "Biggerstaff:"

NORTH CAROLINA RUTHERFORD COUNTY }
OAK SPRING, Nov. 2, 1870. }

Post Master General.

SIR: In Obedince to your request I give an explanation why I signed my Quarterly returns S L D Davis formly S L D Biggerstaff is I have Marrid a Davis
Very respectfully S L D DAVIS

At the "Gentlemen's German" a week ago, which I told you in my last was about to take place, Miss Nellie Grant was one of the belles. Of course, Miss Nellie must always receive attention wherever she goes, but it is worthy of remark that as yet no flunkeyism has been displayed on her account. She is admired and liked, and treated accordingly, but no precedence on account of position is given her, or sought by her family and friends for her. Her dress at the German was Valenciennes lace and Paris muslin over light blue silk.—*Washington Letter, Boston Post.*

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—Another Boulevard Petitioned For—Annual Report of the Police Department—Down on the Perfumery Establishment of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. Vander Bett. The minutes of Dec. 7, 21, and 28, were read and approved. Bills amounting to $1,725.98 were audited and ordered paid.

TAX ERRORS.

A communication was received from Chas. H. Walker, claiming to have refunded him $850, paid in 1868 on Reformed School drain. Also from Mary A. Bean, for return of amount paid tax in error. Both were referred to the Committee on Special Assessments. A warrant for $9 was ordered to Mary Grady for return of error in taxes. Also to L. G. Fisher for $20.68, for error in tax on Lot 10, Block 5, Cleaverville.

ANOTHER BOULEVARD.

A petition was presented, signed by Messrs. Cornell, Gage, Walker, Rozet, Honore, Morgan, Scammon, Farwell, Corey, Jones, Nutt, and others to widen Fifty-first street to 100 feet from Drexel avenue to Lake Michigan. It is intended to continue through Park street, past the Hyde Park Hotel to a splendid carriage entrance in the centre of Lake Shore Division of the South Park at Fifty-sixth street.

YEARLY REPORTS.

Captain George W. Binford submitted his police report to the end of the year, by which it appears there have been made 292 arrests; for bathing in the lake, 120; shooting on Sunday, 35; shooting song birds, 9; drunk, 55; depositing filth, 6; breaking the peace, 31; digging in streets, 29; resisting officer, 3; profane language, 4; of which 215 were of Chicago, 67 of Hyde Park, 12 of Lake, 2 of Indiana, 1 of Joliet, 5 of Cleveland, O., 1 of Calumet. Nativities—American, 101; Irish, 60; Germans, 43; French, 19; Swede, 17; English, 15; Scotch, 6; Dane, 1; Swiss, 1; Bohemian, 1. Amount of fines collected since 23d of March, 1872, the date of the order instructing the Captain to collect the same, $1,603.64, of which $65 was collected in December.

The yearly report of Treasurer Bogue showed the receipts and disbursements on account of the various funds, in detail, and the balance on his books on hand, up to Jan. 1, 1873. Both reports were accepted and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

I was resolved that warrant No. 1,075 on the Chicago and Thornton roads fund in favor of Charnley Bros. & Co., be taken up and cancelled, and that a new warrant be issued to them out of the general town funds for $125.50.

Also, that warrant No. 185 be taken up and cancelled, and a new one issued to present holder for the amount, less the indorsement on same.

Also, that the President and Treasurer be authorized to borrow the additional sum of $10,000 to meet maturing indebtedness.

Also, that this Board do guarantee a certificate of indebtedness issued by the South Park Commissioners to their order, Nov. 7, 1872, for $10,000.

NO MORE PERFUMERY WANTED.

It was resolved, that the President be requested strictly to enforce the ordinance in regard to nuisances; also, that the Village Attorney be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to take all legal measures within his power to prevent the Northwestern Fertilizing Company from reconstructing any works within the village of Hyde Park, calculated to create a nuisance, and to immediately institute such suits against them as may be necessary to prevent such action.

All of which means that no further deposits of filth are to be allowed, and no car is to be allowed to transport it into, or through the village, and that the detested stink factory of the Calumet is not to be rebuilt on any terms.

RESIGNATION REFUSED.

Colonel R. S. Thompson, Senator-elect, tendered his resignation as Clerk of the town and village, and it was placed on file unaccepted.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 11.

LITERARY.

The Hyde Park Literary Society has announced a special order of exercises for this evening, as follows:

1. Music, to be furnished by Miss Siebert, ad libitum.
2. Oration, H. V. Freeman,—20 minutes.
3. Recitation, Miss Lily Gray,—10 minutes.
4. Music, Miss Siebert and Mr. Fairman.
5. Deb te, J. J. Herrick and Professor Haskell,—40 minutes.
6. Essay, Miss L. Florence Horne,—15 minutes.
7. Decision of questions,—Professor L. Lewis,—10 minutes.
8. Music, under the direction of Miss Siebert.
9. Election of new members and officers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Medical Society will hold a quarterly meeting this evening.

The Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will hold meetings every evening this week, in the chapel of the seminary, corner Ashland and Warren avenues.

A letter has been received from President Stearns, of Amherst College, that one or more of the Faculty will accept the invitation of the Amherst Alumni Association to be present at their annual supper, at the Sherman House, on Thursday evening.

In addition to other damage, the storm of last Thursday night demolished a portion of the grand stand at the Base Ball Park, and blew over a section of the fence on the north end of the ground. The loss will be very slight.

The lecture of Father Gareschè at St. Mary's church was erroneously announced yesterday to take place next Tuesday evening. It will be delivered Tuesday evening, 21st January. The subject will be: "Catholic literature for Catholics."

At an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made to set fire to the two-story frame residence, No. 153 Lake street, owned and occupied by Joseph Donad. A portion of the siding was saturated with kerosene oil, and then set fire to. The flames were extinguished before any damage had been done, and before it became necessary to sound an alarm. The premises are insured for $1,500 in the Traders', of this city.

Harry Smith and John Hickman were arrested on Saturday by Detectives Miller and Flynn on a warrant sworn out by a man named Burdett E. Patton, who charges them with larceny. The complainant lives at the rear of Hickman's residence, No. 479 Blue Island avenue. According to his statement it appears that the prisoners purchased a span of horses and a wagon from him for $350. They paid $20 to bind the bargain, and promised that the remainder should be forthcoming on Friday. Patton claims, however, that before the balance was paid Smith and Hickman undertook to make him drunk, and extort a receipt for the full amount due. Failing in this, they asserted that they did not owe him anything, and had never made a purchase from him. Meanwhile the horses and wagon had been removed to a place unknown to the original owner. The alleged swindlers are locked up at the Sixth Precinct Station, and will have a hearing before Justice Scully to-day.

The winter term of the University of Chicago begins to-day, and extends to April 6. The subjects of instruction are as follows: Metaphysics, President Burroughs; Dr. Joseph Haven will lecture twice a week on Metaphysical Philosophy; Logic, Dr. Pattison; Plato, Demosthenes' and Preparatory Greek, Dr. Boise; English Literature, Universal History, History of the United States, and English Composition, Dr. Mathews; Physics, Geometry, Algebra, and Arithmetic, Prof. Howe; Livy, Horace, Cicero, and Nepos, Prof. Stevens; Astronomy, Prof. Safford; Chemistry, with laboratory practice, Prof. Wheeler; Thucydides, Preparatory Latin, and English Grammar, Prof. Wheeler; Geology and Mineralogy, German (two classes), Dr. Boise; French, Prof. Mathews; Spanish, Prof. Wheeler; Comparative Anatomy, Dr. Dexter; Music, Advanced and Elementary, Dr. George F. Root; Public Speaking (lectures), Prof. Nathan Sheppard; Drawing (twice a week), Prof. Holmes; Bookkeeping and Penmanship (three times a week); Reading, Spelling, and Elocution in the preparatory department daily.

The modern stage must be more careful to avoid interpolations "not in Shakspeare." On Saturday evening, at McVicker's, in the death scene, just as darkness settled on the stage and its surroundings at the end of the song "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and Miss Cushman, as *Queen Catharine*, was ready to go on with her dying in orthodox style, there was a hitch somewhere, and the gloom was protracted without explanation, while the whole vast audience was so still you could have heard a paper of pins drop. Suddenly, from behind the scenes, a sharp voice rang through the house like the crack of a cart-whip: "J—s C—t! let on that light." And the gas man instantly did his duty. The house indulged in a sharp hiss as a rebuke, and the play went on. The next time the man behind the scenes, if he can find nothing in Shakspeare to suit his case, better fling in a quotation from Scripture. "Let there be light" will be all that is necessary.

RUSSIA.

A Foreign Prince of Royal Blood Indicted for Forgery—His Crime and Lineage—Coviction and Sentence.

From the Exchange Gazette of St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.

A few days since the public of St. Petersburg saw standing before the bar of a St. Petersburg Court of Justice Prince Michael Lusignan, a descendant of the former Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia. The family of the Lusignans is one of the oldest of royal origin, and goes back to the twelfth century. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that when Prince Lusignan appeared before the Court to answer a charge of forgery a large audience had gathered together to witness the event.

Among those present in the court was the father of the accused, Prince Louis Lusignan, bent down with age and sorrow. It was sad to look upon the old man, reduced from great wealth to extreme penury, and condemned to witness the disgrace of his family in the person of his only son.

The personal history of this old man is so full of interest that we cannot remain from giving a few of its main incidents. Prince Louis Lusignan was born in Cyprus, April 19, 1808, and received from his father an inheritance which amounted to about £6,000,000, mostly in money. This fortune had been placed for safe keeping in the hands of his uncle on the mother's side, Athanasius, Metropolitan of Nicomedia. On Easter Sunday, 1821, Athanasius was arrested by the Turkish Governor, and, together with the Patriarch of Constantinople, put to death. The entire fortune of Prince Louis was confiscated, and he himself barely escaped with his life, owing to the exertions of the Spanish Minister in Constantinople and the good offices of some members of the British Bible Society then in Turkey. After wandering about for nearly a year, Prince Lusignan went to Athens and entered the Greek service.

In the year 1828, he came to St. Petersburg and offered his services to the Russian Government on the following conditions:

First—To receive no pay nor mark of distinction for his services.

Second—Not to become a Russian subject.

The conditions were accepted, and Prince Lusignan was assigned to service in one of the regiments with the rank of Captain. Since entering service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his efforts for recovering his lost fortune from the Turkish Government met with continual obstacles till a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his Ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 10,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with Prussia, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignans.

Falling fortune and money embarrassments prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. He has been found guilty, and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court has been submitted to His Majesty the Czar, and some mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

Switzerland and the Vatican.

From the New York Times, Dec. 30.

The very brief telegraph, received yesterday, simply announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and the Vatican, though not unexpected, is so sudden that some explanation as to the present religious quarrel with the Papal Charge d'Affaires may be of interest.

Switzerland, in 1586, had for the first time a permanent representative from the Pope established in her midst, who exercised a certain power. From that period religious feeling became more and more embittered, frequently threatening to disturb the integrity of the Swiss Confederacy, and often dividing the country into two camps, one Catholic and the other Protestant. In the midst of incessant quarrels, more than once Switzerland would have succumbed if it had not been for a sentiment of national unity, which repelled the incessant encroachments of the Papal Nuncio. As early as 1712 the intrigues of the Nuncio Carracioli almost caused him to be driven from Switzerland, and finally, in 1847, the Sunderbund troubles ended by the withdrawal of Maciotti, the representative of St. Peter's. The errors made by Maciotti were of so grave a character, that it brought down on him the censure of Pius IX., (then the Pope had not thought of his dogma of the infallibility), and measures proposed by the Swiss authorities for the utter abolishment of any Papal post in their midst was seriously thought of at the time. The affairs of 1848 having intervened, no positive measures were adopted, but from that time until now, instead of a Nuncio, the Pope had his interests cared for in Switzerland by a Charge d'Affaires. It soon, however, became evident that though in name but a simple Charge d'Affaires, his functions were precisely of the same character as those of former Nuncios, and that his attention was as much engrossed by matters ecclesiastical as temporal. It then became an important question with the Swiss Government to try and comprehend what might exactly be his powers. Since the King of Italy had absorbed the Papal dominions, it struck the Swiss that he had really no diplomatic functions, since he represented a State which really had no existence, and as to religious intermeddling, that was precisely the point which had already brought their country more than once to the verge of civil war. Perhaps the matter would have remained *in statu quo*, if it had not been for what has been represented by the Swiss press as a series of aggressive, ultramontane movements, visible in the Cantons of Geneva and Soleure, and said to have been instigated by the Papal Charge d'Affaires. Our own correspondent, in a late letter, gave a succinct account of these troubles, and presaged a rupture between the Swiss Government and the Papal Charge.

The question narrows itself down to this: Can the Swiss Confederacy desire to have in its midst a Charge d'Affaires, a churchman, who, having no vested rights in Swiss ecclesiastical matters, attempts to direct its own Bishops and priests, but who, at the same time, they are anxious to prove does not even belong to the diplomatic corps, since he is in the singularly false position of representing a foreign power which at present has no possible existence. Public sentiment in Switzerland may be best understood by the action of the following Cantons, called to vote last month on some leading religious questions. The Cantons voting were Soleure (all Catholic), Berne (mixed, Catholics strongly in majority), Argovie (Catholics in majority), Thurgan (religion about equally divided), and Bale (Protestant). Their decision on the following questions were unanimous.

"That the decree of the Vatican of the 18th of July, 1870, as to the infallibility of the Pope, should not be recognized.

"That the Bishop has no power to censure other priests because they protest against the dogma of infallibility.

"That within fourteen days the Bishop is ordered to withdraw any excommunications pronounced against certain priests."

The publication of certain letters addressed by a Bishop to a parish priest named Gschwind, has also aroused a popular storm, because the bishop, it was supposed, had taken his cue from the Charge d'Affaires. The trouble was in regard to dispensations. It seems that, according to the wealth of the parties, certain religious privileges and immunities could still be bought at different prices in Rome. That they cost from 140 to 60 francs, but that the price depended upon the celerity with which such indulgences could be obtained. "Let them understand," writes the Bishop, "that the more rapidly the matter is managed in Rome, the more it costs. To have a dispensation in three weeks would cost 140 francs, but for 40 francs it may take six or eight weeks."

In Switzerland, the feeling of resistance to the Papal dogma is not confined to the lower classes. The Old Catholic Party, as they style themselves, reject entirely the infallibility question, and have dubbed those who do believe in it the "New Catholics." As it is, the resistance made against the Papal power by Switzerland is likely to be of a very positive and defiant character.

An Anecdote of Two Actors.

When the elder Mathews (the son of a "serious bookseller" in the Strand) began to appear in private theatricals, he obtained an introduction to Macklin, and visited the old lion in his den, resolved to give him a taste of his quality. He arrived at Tavistock court, and went up; there was Macklin in his arm-chair; when the door opened and the youth was announced, he did not attempt to rise, nor, indeed, to take any notice of the entrance of the stranger, but remained with one arm on either elbow of the chair he sat in, looking sour and severe at his expected pupil, who, hesitating on the threshold, paused timidly, which occasioned Macklin to call out, in any but inviting tones, "Come nearer. What do you stand there for? You can't act in the gap of the door." The young gentleman approached. "Well," added Macklin, in tones ill calculated to inspire confidence, "now let me hear you; don't be afraid." His crabbed austerity completely chilled the aspirant's ardor. However, mustering up all the confidence this harsh reception had left him, he began to declaim according to the approved rule of "speech days." Macklin, sitting like a stern Judge waiting to pronounce sentence upon a criminal rather than to laud a hero, soon interrupted the speech with a mock imitation of the novice's monotonous tones, barking out "Bow, wow, wow, wow." This was enough to damp the Thespian flame which had lighted the poor youth into the presence of the terrible old man, and he felt himself unable to make another essay, but stood with downcast eyes and swelling heart, awaiting the verdict which he expected. At last Macklin, with increasing severity of manner and voice, asked, "Young man, are you at all aware what the qualifications of an actor should be?" The youth sighed out "I believe not, sir." Macklin: "No, I am sure you do not. I will tell you, then, sir. I will tell you, what he ought to be; what I was; and what no man was ever eminent without being. In the first place an actor ought to possess a fine and expressive eye, "An eye like Mars to threaten and command." (His own flatly contradicted his assertion.) "Sir, he should have a beautiful countenance. He should be able to assume a look that might appal the devil." (Here, indeed, he had the requisite in full force.) "He should possess a fine, clear, mellifluous voice." (Alas, his own sounded like a cracked trumpet!) "A graceful figure, sir." (The lean and slippered pantaloon was an Apollo Belvidere to Macklin.) "But, above all young man—above all—an actor—should possess—that—first—great—natural—requisite—that—test—of—genius—a good—a good—Sir," he added, in a loud angry voice, as if commanding assistance, "I want a word—he should, I say, possess a good retentive——" "Memory," cried out the young man. "Ay, sir, memory." Here the old man seemed to dwell pensively for a time upon the attribute just lent to him; then rousing himself from his thoughtful posture, he looked up in his visitor's face, as if inquiring what he did there. "Well, sir? Oh, well, well," (as if rising from the abyss of forgetfulness), "as I have said, an actor's requisites are many. Among the rest, discrimination. Sir, in the the course of my long life I never knew more than three actors who possessed discrimination. David Garrick was one, I Charles Macklin, another, and the third was—a—a—a——" (Here his voice sank, as if step by step, till it reached a landing place, where it was stationary and mute for some seconds; he then added, in a sort of mental soliloquy and with a half sigh), "I forget who was the other." Then, closing his eyes, he sank back into his chair, as if asleep, and was certainly unconscious of the exit of the young Thespian, who, shutting the door quietly after him, flew down stairs like a lapwing, opened the street door, and ran away, rejoicing in his escape as if he feared the sour old man who had curdled his blood with his severity would have shut him up for life in his dreary presence.—*All the Year Round.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in the winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits and renovates the whole physique.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.

We have a few Velvet Cloaks left over, worth $75, which we will close out at $50. Also Beaver Cloaks, worth $50, at from $30 to $35, and all lower grades in same proportion.

Ladies wishing to purchase should call early, as we intend closing out our Cloaks this week.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO., 103 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate.

Without Commission and on Long Time.
ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

$15,000 or $16,000

To loan on improved city property, for 5 years, at 10 per cent interest. This amount will not be divided.
BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership between Moses W. Powell and George W. Getchell, doing business under the name, style and firm of Powell, Getchell & Co., has this day expired by limitation.

The debts of the late firm will be paid, and all accounts due it collected by Moses W. Powell, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873. M. W. POWELL, GEO. W. GETCHELL.

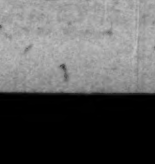
The Roofing business will be continued at the old stand 170 East Monroe-st., by M. W. POWELL & CO., successors to the late firm of Powell, Getchell & Co.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Sent from $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 34 and 35) 125 Clark-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
9 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

An approximate notion of the amount of money set afloat in the first half of January in the chief financial centres may be arrived at by the facts that the January interest on the Public Debt amounts to $23,649,553. This is the total semi-annual interest on $904,985,212 of the debt. As nearly $400,000,000 of this amount consists of registered bonds on which the semi-annual interest is due January 1, it is to be presumed that at least $12,000,000 of the $23,649,553 will be paid to American holders, and the money will be kept into circulation in this country. In addition to this are the dividends on bank and other local stocks, which in New York city will amount to $4,000,000, besides $5,000,000 due on various State debts of which the interest is payable in New York. The total amount of dividends disbursed at Boston (not including any on the public debt) will be $4,000,000. The January dividends on railroad stocks are estimated at $20,000,000. Including all the local stocks of the principal cities, the amount of dividends set afloat and paid to owners of stocks in the United States will be near $60,000,000. This amount of money set in motion and retained in this country, cannot fail to have a great effect on the money market in the direction of making funds abundant.

In the local market, money is easier than it was a few days ago. The total amount of dividends disbursed on local stocks here is probably $600,000, and has had some effect on the market, in the direction of ease.

The demand for exchange continues unusually large. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, but some banks unable to get a full supply at that rate were shipping currency to New York.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 4 were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,009,398.95	$258,676.63
Tuesday	2,674,835.37	287,493.25
Wednesday—Holiday	....	....
Thursday	3,542,265.36	390,042.71
Friday	4,699,977.12	534,176.18
Saturday	3,748,558.79	188,562.41
Total	$17,675,035.59	$1,658,933.18
Corresponding week last year	$15,616,221.72	$1,586,185.71

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140	ex-div ..
Fourth National Bank	100	110
Fifth National Bank	135	ex-div ..
Commercial National Bank	135	ex-div ..
Corn Exchange National Bank	108	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
North Division Railway	...	100
Pulman Palace Car	109	112
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Traders'	97	100

$5,000 Manufacturers' National Bank at 100.
$7,000 Home National Bank at 87½.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81, ex. int	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅝	112⅞
5-20s of '64	113	113¼
5-20s of '65	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int	112⅝	112⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int	113⅛	113⅜
10-40s	109⅞	110
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int	112⅛	112⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	....	111⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅛	111⅜
Land Warrants	....	....
160's Not War 1812	177	187
120's Not War 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Gold is quiet and firmer to-day at 111⅜@111½. Loans 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $48,000,000. Specie shipments for the week were $881,919.

Governments were dull and steady, and closed firm.

State bonds ruled dull and steady at nominal prices.

Money was easier to-day, and declined to 4 per cent at the close, although the bulk of the business was at 7 per cent to 1-32.

Foreign exchange was quiet at 109⅛ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and 110⅛ for sight.

The bank statement is favorable. The banks now hold an excess of $2,788,025.

Early dealings on the Stock Exchange were characterised by considerable business, but as the day advanced, the improvement in prices was lost, and free offerings of stocks were made during the afternoon. Erie fluctuated early, but later made a steady decline to 62⅜, the closing quotation. Boston, Hartford & Erie was freely pressed for sale. The price dropped from 8⅜ to 7⅜. The market closed quiet.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114⅝	Coupons, '67	113⅞
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	113⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅜	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65	113⅛	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	112⅞	Currency 6s	112⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅝	Virginias, new	48
Tennessees, new	79⅜	North Carolinas, new	19
Tennessees, old	79⅜	North Carolinas, old	33
Virginias, old	45		

STOCKS.

Canton	101⅜	St. Paul	54
W. U. Tel	79⅜	St. Paul pfd	77¼
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	74⅜
Adams Express	93⅜	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	80	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	68⅜	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex	80	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton	112⅜
New York Central	99⅜	C. & A. pfd	114
Erie	62⅜	O. & M	48⅜
Erie pfd	77	C., C. & C	93
Harlem	113⅜	C., B. & Q	137
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	98⅜
Michigan Central ex. int	109	Indiana Central	37⅜
		Illinois Central	125
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	38⅜
Northwestern	83	U. P. bonds	87⅜
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack. & W	94
N. J. Central	102	B., H. & Erie	7⅜

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,527	4,711	4,039	2,561
Wheat, bu	61,890	20,475	3,543	349
Corn, bu	73,850	161,355	1,179	6,910
Oats, bu	49,870	22,610	12,136	9,803
Rye, bu	7,076	4,080	2,300	2,766
Barley, bu	16,770	11,110	3,507	9,323
Grass Seed, lbs	15,885	12,370	20,700	2,680
Flax Seed, lbs	41,000	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,000	58,614	17,840	5,000
Cured Meats, lbs	98,240	498,420	1157,642	1612,676
Beef, brls	50	68	135	....
Pork, brls	141	206	....	279
Lard, lbs	120,010	114,450	1420,700	403,650
Tallow, lbs	30,090	31,370	44,478	....
Butter, lbs	83,303	63,655	8,300	11,847
[illegible] Hogs, No	1,693	2,570	1,589	1,489
[illegible] Hogs, No	13,285	9,572	3,564	1,505
[illegible] No	1,041	726	732	1,203
[illegible] No	483	1,195	586	717
[illegible] lbs	122,977	193,651	45,050	78,020
[illegible]es, brls	204	50	122	405
[illegible]	94,328	11,700	68,730	....
[illegible] bu	1,900	6,406	22	....
[illegible] m ft	273	445	255	410
[illegible] m	320	....	593	10
[illegible]	....	72	17	35
[illegible]	830	....	1,017	2,225

[illegible] withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,319 bu wheat, 3,033 bu corn, 3,227 oats, 569 bu rye, 5,163 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 16,344 bu wheat, 9,286 bu corn, 14,159 bu oats, 6,096 bu rye, 30,109 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 96 cars wheat, 213 cars corn, 35 cars oats, 21 cars rye, 33 cars barley. Total, 398 cars, or 160,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 4, 1873.	*Dec. 28, 1872.*	*Jan. 6, 1871.*
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	34,711	29,402	22,363
Wheat, bu	187,574	169,680	112,062
Corn, bu	500,535	260,510	820,410
Oats, bu	203,950	145,160	132,790
Rye, bu	30,998	15,770	17,549
Barley, bu	69,725	82,290	57,160
Dressed hogs, No	7,668	8,886	12,015
Live hogs, No	74,246	72,748	72,189
Cattle, No	9,032	5,281	7,921
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	24,727	23,880	19,413
Wheat, bu	37,776	43,848	4,468
Corn, bu	11,227	18,499	84,188
Oats, bu	87,718	72,572	46,995
Rye, bu	5,300	2,253	7,319
Barley, bu	35,260	37,979	56,009
Dressed hogs, No	9,985	6,174	7,307
Live hogs, No	14,917	20,206	15,424
Cattle, No	4,736	3,756	5,019

The regular annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade will be held on Monday, the 6th inst., the election during the day (from 10 to 4), and the "meeting" in the evening.

The statement in our issue of this morning, that there was on Friday a margin of 2@3c per bu on the shipment of wheat to New York, is open to two or three objections—the most important of which is that it is at present almost impossible to ship wheat East at any price. Apart from this, however, there is scarcely such a margin; the difference being slightly the other way—against the shipper. But it is important to remember that the New York quotation are not an actual guage of selling prices in that city. There is no difficulty in selling straight Chicago No. 2 as "Milwaukee No. 2," and it is only the fancy mixtures sent from this city, or plain No. 3, that is sold in New York as "Chicago No. 2." It is simply a sarcastic nomenclature, invented in the hope of realizing a little extra profit, just as our Illinois cheese is branded "New York factory," when it has never been east of the Indiana State line. At the same time, the New Yorkers might be polite enough to return the compliment paid them by our cheese-dealers, and give Chicago the most honorable place. Perhaps the reason is, that the Milwaukee shippers follow the "Somnambula" motto more closely than we, and "do not mingle" their grades.

We published, this morning, the stocks of wheat and corn in Liverpool. The stock of flour there is 23,000 sacks and 36,000 brls, against 41,154 sacks and 52,949 brls a year ago. The stocks in Glasgow are given at 300,000 quarters each of wheat and corn, against 259,000 quarters wheat and 54,000 quarters corn one year ago.

The stock of wheat in Liverpool (871,000 quarters) is 142,000 quarters less than a year ago, but is believed to be all ground wheat; whereas, not far from 150,000 quarters of that on hand at the close of 1871 was of the class known as unmerchantable. There is not much difference between the two stocks of wheat as available for use in making flour of a fair quality.

There was a rather free expression of opinion on 'Change to-day, in regard to the projected or advised extensions and improvements in our facilities for water communication with the East and with Europe. Considerable stress was laid upon the fact that the Georgian Bay route would not aid the commerce of the numerous important ports on Lake Erie, and that it could not, therefore, be recommended as a national measure, while the enlargement of the Welland Cadal would cost comparatively little, and benefit the Lake Erie ports as well as well as Chicago. It was also urged as important that the advocacy of some one (the best) scheme should be agreed upon, and that the force of the arguments in its favor ought not to be weakened by recognition of the claims of its rivals.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day, and generally steady, with a shade more of firmness in some departments, though receipts were liberal all around, while the shipping movement is necessarily slow, owing to the difficulty of procuring railroad cars. The weather was fine, for winter, and promised to permit a freer movement by rail, both to and from the city. The demand for groceries continues to improve, and the general market exhibits a somewhat firmer tone. Coffees are strong, with an upward inclination, but aside from this no immediate change in price is anticipated. Teas are firm and in better demand. Dry goods were again quoted dull, but the prevalent feeling continues very firm, and in standard cotton fabrics there is a tendency to advance. Butter was in good request, with prices steady and firmer. Bagging ruled quiet and steady. No new features were noted in the cheese, fish, and dried fruit markets, trade ruling quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. The hay trade was again reported slack, with prices unchanged. Hides remain firm. Leather was dull but exceeding firm. The only change in prices of oils was ½c decline on carbon, there being free sellers at 24½@25c. Linseed, lard, whale, and most other descriptions ruled steady and firm. Tobacco, wood, and pig iron were quoted quiet. Alcohol, in sympathy with highwines, was 1c lower. The demand for brick, lime, cement, metals, nails, etc., continues very light, and prices remain without alteration. Iron and steel were in moderate request at previous quotations. Trade at the lumber yards was quiet. Hard wood is very dull; prices remain the same as for the last six or eight weeks. Salt was fairly active and firm. The markets for wool and broom corn remain about the same. Manufacturers are now buying fine-fleeced wools for their spring goods, but aside from this the market is quiet. The better grades of broom corn meet with a fair shipping demand, and they are firm, owing to scarcity; common grades are in liberal supply and almost unsalable. Hops were in fair demand and firm. Seeds were in very good demand, and the offerings quite liberal; prices rule about the same, timothy being quoted at $3.00@3.25; clover at $5.00@5.25, and flax at $1.60@1.75. There was an improved demand for poultry this morning, especially choice turkeys, and prices are steady at yesterday's quotations. Game was in large supply and rather quiet; shippers are buying up choice lots. The average demand for green fruits preavilled, former prices being adhered to.

S. T. Webster, of the National Steamship Company, quotes the following rates per 100 lbs, in gold, from Chicago to the points named: London, $1.08; Dublin and Amsterdam, $1.25; Belfast, $1.28; Londonderry, $1.31; Edinburgh and Bordeaux, $1.36; Newcastle, $1.30; Antwerp, $1.23; Rotterdam, $1.26; Liverpool, $1.08; Havre, $1.28; Calais, $1.25.

Highwines were reported to be more active, and steady at the recent reduction, though New York was quoted dull and lower, with sales at 93c. Dealers reported sales of 200 brls here at 89c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand early in the session, and sellers held off till they had secured an advance of 2½@5c per 100 lbs; but later the demand fell off, and the market closed dull at $4.32½@4.35. Sales were reported of 300 head (extra choice) at $4.45; 60 at $4.40; 872 at $4.37½; 246 at $4.35; and 100 heavy at $4.32½. Total, 1,578 head. Also 1,000 head seller the month at $4.30.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer all round. The firmer feeling in live hogs caused packers to advance their views to the extent of 10c per brl on pork, 5c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats, while buyers held off, chiefly on account of the transportation difficulty. There are, undoubtedly, a considerable number ber of orders here, especially for lard and meats, for export, which are held in abeyance because no one knows when transportation can be furnished for the large quantities of produce that now cumber up our packing-houses, though long since sold for shipment. The packers are believed to have sold about all the product they have made up to date, and have sold considerably ahead on hams. Hence they have no particular object in making liberal offerings, while the speculative fraternity are cautious about selling short in view of these facts, and the lightness of the packing returns thus far. The almost unprecedented quietness of our market to date is principally a consequence of low prices. An active speculative movement cannot exist without bears, and there are very few who have the courage to attempt to force down prices, though many profess to think that a further decline is probable. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.25; new pork, cash or seller January, $11.40@11.50; do seller February, $11.60; do seller March, $11.80@11.35; do seller April, $11.95@12.00; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00@7.05; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.35; do seller April, 7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅛c, and green hams at 7⅛@7⅜c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛@7⅜c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c; do rough sides, 4⅝c; do short ribs, 5c; do short clear, 5⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅜c for shoulders; 5⅛c for short ribs, and 5⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅜c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅜c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $11.50; 1,350 tcs lard at 7c; 750 tcs do seller March, at $7.35 per 100 lbs; 100 boxes short ribs at 5⅜c; 1,000 boxes long and short clear, equal quantities, seller February, at 6c; 200 brls pig's tongues at 2c each; 2,500 pcs green hams (15 lbs) 7⅛c. 20,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16¼ lbs) at 8⅛c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	312	425
Pork, brls	426	962
Lard, lbs	579,536	4,366,765
Meats, lbs	1,228,180	9,694,389

The packing at different points to date is thus reported:

	To date, 1873.	*To date, 1872.*	*Total last season.*
Chicago	695,304	757,105	1,229,208
Cincinnati	415,000	540,000	656,841
St. Louis	365,000	307,000	419,033
Louisville	280,000	308,985	309,512
Milwaukee	132,261	155,663	213,118
Indianapolis	118,290	120,350	172,109
Peoria	40,000	78,000	96,225
Total	2,037,855	2,267,113	3,196,036

Henry Milward & Co. say: "From all accounts the bulk of the hog crop has not yet been marketed and with the recurrence of favorable weather, the receipts of hogs for the next three or four weeks are expected to be overwhelming."

D. W. C. Sanford & Co. give the following as the stocks of provisions in New Orleans:

	Jan. 1, 1873.	*Jan. 1, 1871.*
Brls mess pork	12,894	6,002
Brls other kinds	213	542
Total pork	13,170	6,544
Tierces lard	1,891	1,346
Kegs lard	2,429	3,484
Casks bacon shoulders	867	44
Casks bacon C. R. sides	116	61
Casks clear sides	44	627
Tierces hams	163	561
Dry salt meats, lbs	226,000	243,000
Total bacon and D. S. meat, lbs	1,3[illegible]8,800	1,396,350

Flour was more active, and very firm in the hands of holders. There were a few orders on the floor, principally on Southern account, and a fair inquiry from the local trade; while stocks are small, and some of them quoted as "badly broken up." Hence holders were careless about selling, except at full prices. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 450 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye on private terms; 125 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 2,275 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons screenings at $10.00; 1 car cornmeal at $12.50, all on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@7.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@4.50
Rye flour	4.00@4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@8.00
Bran	11.00@....

Wheat was fairly active and generally firm, though averaging about ⅛c per bu lower than on Friday. But the bulk of the trading was done at an advance of 1⅛c on the latest quotations of yesterday, the market being strengthened by reports of a firmer feeling in New York and Liverpool. It was surmised that the English markets are strong on account of light stocks, which are said to be some 280,000 quarters, or nearly 2,250,000 bushels, less than a year ago. But a portion of the excess a year ago was composed of unmerchantable wheat, as above noted, and for the remainder it may be safely assumed that Great Britain sees her way clearly for the next four months, and is rather anxious about the source than the fact of the supply during next summer. The feeling here in favor of higher prices is unmistakably a stubborn one, though no one seems to doubt that we shall have very liberal receipts here all through the winter, as the farmers are massing their forces in the country, and Minnesota is already pouring her treasures into our lap. The receipts to-day exceed 60,000 bu, and many think that they will average at least 400,000 bu per week from now till the opening of navigation. The shipping demand was moderate to-day—chiefly for the lower grades, which were irregular. Seller February, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.22½, advanced to $1.22⅝, fell to $1.21⅝, rose to $1.23⅛, and closed at $1.23⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19⅝@1.21⅛, closing at the outside. Seller March was quiet at about 2c above February. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.24@1.25; No. 3 spring closed at $1.07@1.07½; and rejected do at 94½@95c, the outside in elevators named by buyers. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.21⅛; 10,800 bu do at $1.20⅝; 44,600 bu do at $1.20½; 31,800 bu do at $1.20⅜; 5,000 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring (A., D. & Co.) at $1.07½; 9,800 bu do at $1.07⅛; 5,600 bu do at $1.07; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 95c; 2,000 bu do at 94c. Total, 124,400 bu.

Corn was less active, which means very quiet, at about the same range of prices as on Friday, and was quite steady, for the reason that there was not animation enough to cause fluctuations in prices. New York was quoted stronger, but this made little difference to a market which seems to be helplessly shut off from the seaboard till the opening of navigation. Our receipts are liberal, and promise to continue so through the winter, which makes speculative buyers backward. Seller the month, or cash, sold at 30⅝@30⅞c; seller the last half do at 30⅞c; seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller March at 32c; seller May at 36⅜c; seller June at 37⅛c; and seller July at 38⅛c. All closed steady. Rejected was ⅛c lower at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 43,600 bu do at 30⅝c; 4,800 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 66,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet and steady at Friday's prices, with a shade easier feeling for next month. There was very little demand for car lots, and the bulk of the current receipts was held off the market in consequence. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 24⅛@24⅝c; seller February at 25@25⅛c; seller March at 26c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅜c, and seller May at 29⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅜c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20⅝c; 600 bu do at 20⅛c; 600 bu do at 20c. Total, 9,600 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, owing to the larger receipts of the past few days; which caused a further decline of ⅛@1c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 66c; 800 bu do at 65⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 65⅛c; and 10,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 14,000 bu. No. 2 closed at 65⅛c. Rejected was nominal at 61c.

Barley was less active, at about the same range of prices as on Friday. No. 2 opened at 65c, and closed at 64⅛c. Seller February sold at 65⅛c. No. 3 opened at 50c, and closed firmer at 52c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 64⅝c; 6,600 bu do at 64⅛c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 52⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 52c; 400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41⅛c; 800 bu do at 41c; 300 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 65c; 200 bu do at 60c. Total, 23,900 bu.

The *Sentinel* gives the following figures showing the receipts and shipments of flour and grain in Milwaukee during the past year:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Flour, brls	814,202	1,233,109
Wheat, bu	13,275,726	11,468,276
Corn, bu	2,041,196	1,587,958
Oats, bu	1,608,048	1,335,369
Rye, bu	409,933	209,210
Barley, bu	1,447,569	981,307

The following were the amounts of grain in store Dec. 30, 1872: Wheat, 681,011 bu; oats, 150,517 bu; corn, 29,541 bu; rye, 65,012 bu; barley, 76,188 bu.

PRODUCE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the movement of the leading articles of domestic produce at that port for three years past:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Ashes, brls	7,562	6,908	6,769
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, brls	4,143,928	3,649,045	3,030,771
Corn meal, brls	190,596	183,979	201,733
Wheat, bu	24,083,742	26,518,360	16,229,418
Rye, bu	550,169	1,055,621	491,563
Oats, bu	9,626,606	12,546,966	12,486,348
Barley and barley malt, bu	5,020,718	3,860,123	5,117,351
Peas, bu	203,127	117,341	196,379
Corn, bu	9,143,478	27,108,156	40,769,698
Cotton, bales	884,226	986,849	776,579
Naval stores—			
Crude turp., brls	6,661	9,986	9,686
Spirits turp., brls	70,280	67,937	76,056
Rosin, brls	496,293	508,983	582,063
Tar, brls	46,973	19,376	29,382
Pitch, brls	2,342	1,111	1,827
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	123,296	175,896	145,071
Beef, pkgs	127,298	164,603	58,585
Cutmeats, pkgs	98,262	193,620	331,288
Butter, pkgs	830,813	709,473	680,688
Cheese, pkgs	1,544,924	1,487,633	1,714,210
Lard, tcs. and brls	93,523	286,521	355,092
Lard, kegs	24,989	22,207	28,021
Whiskey, brls	180,844	168,084	185,042
EXPORTS.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ashes, pots, brls	2,480	1,677	1,582
Ashes, pearls, brls	131	228	159
Beeswax, lbs	277,265	233,926	267,044
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, brls	1,950,234	1,659,755	1,179,050
Rye flour, brls	4,633	4,218	6,399
Corn meal, brls	84,718	123,465	189,877
Wheat, bu	13,446,035	21,968,643	13,144,956
Rye, bu	92,431	525,773	668,547
Oats, bu	28,986	47,310	81,084
Barley, bu	....	98,745	22,656
Peas, bu	151,102	90,149	156,363
Corn, bu	467,792	43,046,570	25,292,156
Candles, bxs	40,146	52,067	62,648
Coal, tons	38,998	23,407	89,224
Cotton, bales	505,449	598,703	404,702
Hay, bales	39,139	31,109	24,244
Hops, bales	20,739	27,430	6,593
Naval Stores—			
Crude turp., brls	403	283	529
Spirits turp., brls	17,342	15,273	21,246
Rosin, brls	395,033	379,051	436,819
Tar, brls	15,502	9,594	15,940
Pitch, brls	3,750	2,779	3,503
Oils—			
Whale, galls	110,693	276,550	78,375
Sperm, galls	565,990	669,099	691,072
Lard, galls	22,114	222,917	170,207
Linseed, galls	7,880	12,569	7,451
Provisions—			
Pork, brls	98,090	165,085	158,194
Beef, brls	54,496	45,277	36,054
Beef, tcs	57,385	38,402	49,085
Cutmeats, lbs	30,926,699	96,455,254	209,336,144
Butter, lbs	1,309,364	1,505,547	4,814,497
Cheese, lbs	61,710,435	79,245,351	67,109,248
Lard, lbs	32,074,063	135,524,276	173,736,383
Rice, tcs	1,174	33	81
Rice, bags	26,161	12,339	27,174
Tallow, lbs	13,245,306	43,912,419	55,855,959
Tobacco, crude, pgs	87,968	112,659	177,486
Tobacco, manf., lbs	6,431,176	6,576,342	8,910,583
Whalebone, lbs	350,849	405,358	183,542
Petroleum, galls	89,672,801	94,916,584	84,570,393

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21½@1.21⅝ seller the month, and $1.23¾@1.24 seller February, the latter closing at $1.23¾. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer. No. 2 sold at 30¾@30⅞c seller the month, and 31⅝@31¾c seller February, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

ALCOHOL—Was 1c lower, owing to weakness in highwines. We now quote 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—There was a fair local and Eastern demand for better grades. The market is liberally supplied with red and common corn, which is very dull. Choice hurl is scarce and firm. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ⅌ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Choice beans are in fair request and firm, owing to scarcity. Other grades are unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—The butter trade continues reasonably active, with prices generally firm. Choice and low grades are principally in demand, but there is also a fair movement in medium grades. The stocks are not large of any grade, while the supply of choice is rather short of the demand. Prices range as follows: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices of grain bags continue strong, and, for one or two of the leading brands, an advance is talked of. Burlaps and gunnies are in fair request and remain steady. Wool sacks are inactive. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was very light, and only for small lots for current necessities. Prices rule steady. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del; Milwaukee, $33.00 del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hilsdale, $25.00 del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—The canned goods trade continues quiet, with but little variation in prices. Tomatoes, corn, and one or two other articles in the list are becoming scarce, but the general stocks are in fair working order. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.7[illegible]
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.5[illegible]
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.[illegible]
Oysters, 2 lb	[illegible]
Oysters, 1 lb	[illegible].50

CHEESE—The general features of the market remains unchanged. Trade is still slack and the quoted prices are not adhered to with a marked degree of firmness. Following are the prevailing prices: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—There was no change in the prices of coal. Dealers generally are asking $12.50@13.00 for Lackawanna, and $11.00 for Erie and Briar Hill, but a few are still filling orders at our inside quotations. A moderate amount of trading was done at the following range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $13.5[illegible]; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for packers goods, with ample offerings. Prices ruled about the same as yesterday. Extra pork tierces sold at $1.80, and small ones at $1.50. Other descriptions were in moderate request. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 3 cars pork barrels at $1.30; 280 lard tierces at $1.70; 100 do at $1.75; 500 extra size at $1.80; 500 small do at $1.50.

EGGS—The inquiry was light and mostly of a local character. Prices are weak and irregular, fresh being held at 28@30c; pickled are quotable at 21@24c. Sales were reported of 400 doz fresh at 29c; 800 doz do at 28c; 10 cases pickled at 24c; 12 pkgs at 21@23c.

FEATHERS—There was a fair inquiry for genuine live geese feathers, previous prices being adhered to, as follows: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 73@78c; for assorted feathers, 26@55c, according to quality.

GAME—There was no change in the condition of the market. The receipts are large and in excess of the demand. Prices are very irregular. Choice lots of quail and grouse are being picked up by shippers. Rabbits and venison are in very liberal supply. We note sales of 250 doz prairie chickens (shipping order) at $3.50; 70 doz do at $3.37½; 35 doz at $3.25; 50 doz at $3.00; 25 doz quail at $1.20; 175 doz at $1.15; 100 doz do at $1.10@1.12½; 45 doz do at $1.00; 14 doz at 75c; 140 doz rabbits at 90c@$1.00; 70 doz do at 50@75c; 3 carcasses venison at 7@8c; 8 saddles do at 12½c; 9 hams at 4c.

FISH—Whitefish are in short supply, and under a good demand prices would undoubtedly advance. Other fish are reported in fair stock and no immediate change in values is looked for, though codfish are exceedingly firm. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department was again quiet. Only a few orders were received from the country trade, while local retailers limited their purchases to meet current wants. Prices ruled easy as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5½@6c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries are in fair local demand at previous prices. Other fruits were in moderate request. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl, cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl, wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $3.75@4.50; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg. Sales include 2 cars choice apples at $3.25 on track; 150 brls from store at $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Under this head nothing new was noted. Steady improvement is now noticeable in the demand, and a good feeling seems to prevail all around. Most articles in the list are being firmly held, while coffees, and refined sugars have rather an advancing tendency. The following concerning the sugar market, is from the *American Grocer*:

"The demand for raws continues light, and the market closes dull at last week's quotations. The feature of the week has been the arrival from Hamburg of the first shipment of 6,000 tons of beet-root sugar, which was contracted for by several of our refiners some weeks since, when it was feared that the supply of raw would not prove sufficient to cover the demand until the new crop sugars begin to arrive."

We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 28@30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22@23½c; prime do, 22½@23½c; good do, 21½@[illegible]; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, [illegible]@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@[illegible].

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12¾@12¾c; A No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@[illegible]; extra C, 12@[illegible]; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, [illegible]; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@[illegible]; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, [illegible]; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@[illegible]; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]@60c; common molasses, [illegible]40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22@23c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@33c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@[illegible].

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6¾c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, [illegible]; White [illegible], 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¾@6¼c; palm, [illegible]; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; corn, 9@11c; laundry, [illegible].

HAY—Prices were unchanged. Shipments were limited by the scarcity of cars, and, as only a light local demand existed, trade was dull, and prices rather in buyers' favor. Receipts continue moderate. Wholesale dealers were offering the following rates, cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was no abatement in the demand for hides, and former prices were being paid. There is no accumulation of stock here, the demand fully equalling the daily receipts. We quote: Green butchers, 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—In view of the moderate supply and a good demand, the market rules very firm, and prices have a strong upward tendency. We hear of a few sales as having been made at 50c, but the following may be regarded as a fair exponent of the market at present: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c.

HONEY—The offerings were light, but ample for present requirements. Choice white clover in small cases is scarce and salable at 25@30c. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c, inferior and strained honey, 16@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—The volume of business transacted in this department continues light. Values are unchanged, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@6 2-10	rates
Hoops	6 5-10	@6 2-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7⅛	rates
Plate iron	7	@7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Firmness still pervades this market, notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand, and the tendency of many descriptions is still in an upward direction. French calf has advanced in Europe, and the ensuing week will probably witness an upward movement here. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "Business remains quiet, as is usually the case at the close of the year. Prices are, however, firm, and the tone of the market strong. Receipts, owing to the heavy snow storm, which impeded the transportation lines, have been unusually light. Hemlock sole remains about the same as reported last week. The assortments are well-filled, middle and overweights being the most plentiful. Prices are unchanged and there is no present likelihood of any lower ruling for the coming season. Oak and crop leather remain quiet and firm, with a little better assortment in stocks." We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$39@41
Country harness	36@38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@27
Country upper, No. 1	25@27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@23
Calf, city	1.30@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, light	35@38
Rough upper, heavy	32@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@35
"B. A." sole	30@32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@80
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber yards continues quiet, and prices are without material change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no particular change to note. Trade continues slack, and prices remain without alteration, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAVAL STORES—There was very little demand for anything under this head. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18	@19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50	@7.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50	@7.50

NAILS—Were quiet and steady at the following rang: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½ 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Carbon was again unsettled, and was quoted "off" ⅛c, or to 24½@25c. Linseed was firm, as was whale, lard, and most other oils. Business remains very quiet. We now quote: Carbon, 24½@25; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; do common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade does not improve, and a quiet, easy feeling is still prevalent. Below are the ruling prices:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—There was an improved demand for poultry, and prices were steadier. Choice turkeys met with a fair inquiry at 12@12½c. The market is amply supplied. We note sales of 3,800 lbs turkeys at 12½c; 2,100 lbs do at 12c; 1,100 lbs do at 11c; 900 lbs at 9@9½c; 20 doz fancy chickens at $3.25@3.50; 40 doz good at $3.00; 75 doz at $2.50@2.75; 25 doz at $1.50@2.00; 10 doz geese at $10.00@11.00; 2 doz do poor at $5.00; 16 doz choice ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were rather quiet. The market was fairly supplied with both car and store lots. Prices were a shade easier, though without quotable change. We note sales 1 car peachblows at 70c on track; 250 bu at 80@85c from store; 50 bu do at 75c.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the usua demand, previous prices being generally maintained.

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x13	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm, owing to light stocks, and high freights. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—The offerings this morning were quite liberal and a fair business for the season was transacted. Clover was a trifle easier; other seeds were unchanged. Sales of timothy were made at $3.00@3.25; clover at $5.10@5.15, and flax at $1.75 for good. Sales were reported of 175 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 49 bags do fair at $3.10; 37 bags do at $3.05; 18 bags common at $3.00; 100 bags good clover at $5.15; 21 bags do fair at $5.10; 40 bags flax at $1.75; 1 car Hungarian at 85c; 27 bags do at 75c.

TEAS—Were quoted firm. The demand was only fair at the annexed range of prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was unchanged. The demand continues fair at the following prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following rates: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	58@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Jan. 5.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,282	10,104	475
Tuesday	3,299	15,147	1,067
Wednesday	1,208	10,633	544
Thursday	1,372	16,445	1,336
Friday	1,041	13,285	483
Saturday	500	11,000	85
Total	8,702	76,614	3,990
Last week	5,755	70,508	3,658
Week before last	6,940	145,845	10,387
Week ending Dec. 14	10,317	124,198	5,491
Total 4 weeks	31,714	417,165	23,526

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	747	2,819	384
Tuesday	791	2,711	742
Wednesday	118	1,205	....
Thursday	1,566	2,292	552
Friday	732	3,560	586
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,954	12,587	2,264
Last week	3,655	20,006	4,613

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,0 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,0 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,0 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,0 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,0 lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,0 lbs

CATTLE—The market for the week under review has not been a satisfactory one to sellers. Early in the week, under the influence of light receipts, and encouraging advices from the seaboard markets there was fair activity in trade, and prices advanced a trifle, but the improvement at the East proved short-lived, and under the gloomy advices of the past three days the market here has ruled dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Closing rates are no better than those current at the close of last week, and should the receipts during the next half dozen days prove as large as is now anticipated, sellers will be bothered to sustain present rates. There is a noticeable diminution in the supply of poultry and game, as compared with the few preceding weeks, but the market is still liberally supplied, and it promises to be some time yet before the increase in the consumption of beef will be sufficiently marked to materially influence prices. The packing houses continue to furnish a large amount of cheap meats, and they are being liberally patronized. The quality of the stock marketed was exceptionally good, there being fewer poor cows and rough thin steers than is usually seen in the market at this season of the year. Fair to choice natives of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs average comprised the major portion, and we find most of the week's sales to have been effected within the range of $4.25@5.75. A few extra were taken at $6.25@6.50, while some inferior descriptions, including bulls, stags, poor cows, light thin heifers and old bony oxen were closed out at $1.75@2.50. Texas cattle were more numerous than during last week or the preceding one, but they were of a quality somewhat above the average, and all found buyers at relatively fair prices, or at $2.50@3.50 for common to good droves summered North, and at $3.75@4.50 for common to choice corn-fed. Stock steers are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and, under a light supply, prices keep well up, ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to choice. New milch cows are in demand at $20.00@45.00. Veal calves are in demand at $3.50@5.75, according to quality.

To-day the market was quiet, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and prices underwent no material change. The supply was small, but, in the absence of any considerable demand, either on local or shipping account, the offerings proved adequate. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The continued light receipts have materially strengthened the market for this class of stock, and we have to note a substantial advance in prices. During Monday and Tuesday there was but slight variation from the prices current at the close of the preceding week, but later, under an increased demand from local and outside buyers, a steady advance has been witnessed, the improvement reaching fully 20c per 100 lbs. From certain sections there come reports that "the hogs have all been picked up in this county," but it is known that there are large numbers of hogs yet to come forward, and among dealers generally there is no confidence in the stability of present prices. The live animal is relatively higher than the product, and unless the latter soon advances, or the former declines, it is clear that packers must cease operations. Large receipts are anticipated for next week, and among buyers a sharp decline is confidently predicted. The hogs now arriving are of heavy average, and superior quality.

To-day there was an active inquiry from local and Eastern buyers and prices underwent a further slight advance, going to $3.65@4.00. The supply was confined to about 11,000 head, the bulk of which changed hands before noon. Sales were reported at $3.65@3.70 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $3.75@3.85 for medium to good; and at $3.90@4.00 for choice to extra—indicating an advance of 5c, as compared with yesterday's prices. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
106	298	$3.85	69	266	$3.90	47	334	$3.90
50	330	3.90	60	241	3.75	78	198	3.95
212	329	3.95	87	200	4.00	48	306	3.85
49	345	3.90	62	253	3.80	50	280	3.85
57	276	3.75	53	305	3.85	39	406	3.90
48	334	3.90	58	230	3.85	49	299	3.80
135	300	3.90	51	217	3.90	84	246	3.85
31	463	3.95	90	340	3.95	49	300	3.90
40	387	3.90	45	393	3.95	101	338	3.90
53	289	3.90	49	352	3.90	23	202	4.00
53	290	3.70	41	315	3.85	56	255	3.90
44	313	3.85	49	361	3.90	44	305	3.85
54	283	3.75	43	357	3.90	40	420	3.95
42	271	3.80						

SHEEP—Prices have ruled steady throughout the past week. Both local and Eastern buyers have been engaged, but there was no particular urgency in the demand from either source, and, light as were the receipts, sellers have not succeeded in gaining an advance. Good to choice mutton grades sell at $4.50@5.00, and common to medium descriptions at $3.25@4.25. Extra command $5.25@5.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged. Refined quiet and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 6d@12s 10d; club, 12s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 37s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Lard, 37s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ¼ per cent lower than the Bank of England rate.

Consols—money, 91⅝. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; Erie, 51⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—RENTES—53fr 55c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—5-20s of 1862, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅝d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and firm. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d; flour, 30s; corn, 28s 9d.

Lard, 37s; cheese, 63s; Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 36s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There was an improved order demand for domestics to-day. Some buyers from California and Texas are in the market making early purchases. The market for cotton goods is steady but quiet. Woollens showed a little more animation in both light and heavy weights, but the distributions to the clothing trade were small in amount. Foreign goods were dull. The importers and importing jobbers are opening spring styles of worsted dress goods. Chene designs are likely to be worn. The importations for the week were under one and a half millions.

Night Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND ST. AND WABASH AVE., Jan. 4.—Sales 1,000 brls mess pork, seller January, at $11.50; 500 mess pork, seller March, at $11.85.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Moderate demand; middling uplands, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active and higher; receipts, 3,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.45@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.65@9.50; Ohio extra, $7.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.50@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; fair No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65; No. 2 Chicago afloat, $1.59@1.60; No. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.56; inferior spring, $1.42@1.50; red Western, $1.75@1.85; amber, $1.95@2.00. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; Western, 92c. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts, 13,000 bu; old Western, mixed 66c; do in store 64@64½c; yellow, 67½c. Oats steady; receipts, 43,000 bu; new mixed Western in store, 46@49c; white, 50@57c; black, 45@47½c.

EGGS—Higher; Western, 37@38½c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—More active; super pulled, 63@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar quiet, firm, and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 69@70c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Easier. Crude, 10⅝@11c; refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 60½@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.50; prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Middles steady. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅝@7¾c; kettle, 8@8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower, closing with 91c bid and 93c asked.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra white, $1.89; No. 1, $1.79; amber, $1.63@1.64½. Corn steady; yellow, 41c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50@4.55.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.69; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.68½; No. 1 red, $1.89; No. 2 do, $1.63. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 38c cash; 44c seller May; low mixed, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.35@4.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat 1,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm but inactive; No. 2 spring $1.25; No. 3 red fall $1.72. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 31c on East track; 34½@35c in elevator. Oats firm; No. 2 [illegible] in elevator. Barley—No. 2 75c. Rye wanted at 75c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $11.50, spot; $12.00 seller March. Bulk meats quiet; loose shoulders, 3½c; packed lots, 4c; clear rib at 5½c. Bacon nominal. Lard active at 6¾@7c, spot; 7c Jan. 11.

HOGS—Firm at $3.40@3.75; number pack'd since Nov. 1, about 565,000.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4—Flour, wheat, corn and oats unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $12.00. Lard—Steam, 7⅛@7 3-16c; kettle, 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5⅜@5½c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon steady, unchanged. Green meats higher; sales shoulders, $3.40; clear ribs, $5.30@5.35. Hams unchanged.

HOGS—Active and higher; $3.80@4.00; most sales at $3.85@3.95. Receipts, 3,848.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour only local demand; XXX, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50. Corn dull; 75c. Oats quiet; 49@50c.

BRAN—Quiet; $1.40@1.50.

HAY—Scarce; prime, 42c; choice, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75. Dry salt meats easier; 5c, 7⅛c, 8⅛c; bacon sides scarce, 5⅞c, 9⅛c, 10½c; hams 16¾c. Lard 8⅛@8¾c; keg, 9⅛@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar fair demand; inferior, 6@6½c; common, 6½@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8⅛c; prime, 9c. Molasses, good demand; centrifugal, 30@47c; common, 45@51c; fair to choice, 52@60c. Coffee, 16@19c.

WHISKEY—No Western here; Louisiana, 92c.

COTTON—Good demand; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 18⅜c; low middlings, 19⅜c; middling, 20c; exports Liverpool, 3,553 bales; coastwise, 2,933 bales; stock, 115,309 bales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.22. Oats firm; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 32c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat more active, but irregular; No. 1 red winter, $1.73½@1.74; No. 2 do, $1.70. Corn quiet; mixed, 45@48c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In good demand; steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.50. Corn firm; sales 3,000 bu No. 2 Western, part to arrive, at 52c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats dull; Western mixed, 44@45c; white, 46@48c. Rye firm at 90c@$1.01.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $13.50. Bulk shoulders, 4@4½c; sides, 5½@5¾c; clear rib, 6@6½c. Bacon shoulders, 5⅛@5½c; sides, 7⅛@7¾c; clear rib, 8c. New hams, 14@15c. Lard, 7¾@8c.

WHISKEY—96c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong, but not quotably higher. Mess pork, $12.00. Bacon shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, packed. Hams, 13½c. Lard, 7½@7⅝c. Bulk meats unchanged.

HOGS—Steady; packers are paying $4.00. Receipts, 2,063.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, tending higher; superfine State, $4.50@5.25; extra family, $8.00@9.10. Wheat excited and higher; red, $1.93@2.00; white, $1.60@1.75. Rye dull; Western, 90c. Corn easier; yellow, 65@66c; mixed 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½c; refined, 26@27c.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn, 60c. Barley unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 19@19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, no sales. Corn quiet, at 55c. Oats quiet, at 43@45c.

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PERIODICAL LIT[illegible]

Some Extracts fro[illegible] Society[illegible]

Victor Hugo in Hi[illegible] Success of His Gr[illegible]

Milk—Startling Reve[illegible] its Adulteration—[illegible] ry of a Mil[illegible]

Sir James Simpson[illegible] English Surge[illegible] Important [illegible] coveries[illegible]

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Some Extracts from "London Society."

Victor Hugo in His Youth—The Success of His Great Works.

Milk—Startling Revelations as to its Adulteration—The Theory of a Milkman.

Sir James Simpson, the Eminent English Surgeon—His Important Discoveries.

VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo's "magnificent scream" has been heard in America chiefly through the passionate cries of his novels, but he is a poet as well, politician, and philosopher, and far above mediocrity in each calling. Frothiness and splutter have, it must be admitted, been too marked in the utterances of the old man upon whose retired life recent events have been borne with the bewildering surprise of an invasion of the sea on the land; but all this should not efface the memory of the days of the old Republic of 1851, when he had the courage to denounce the coming Emperor as an immense intrigue. It was in a speech at this time that he affixed to Napoleon a title which he has never lost. "What? Because we have had Napoleon the Great, must we have Napoleon the Little?" Keningale Cook gives some pretty pictures of Hugo's early life, in *London Society*:

As a boy he resided with his mother in an ancient abbey. She was a lady of some culture and taste, a Vendean and Royalist, and the first muse of her son. Under her inspiration the young Victor composed juvenile verses, chiefly echoes of her Royalism, several of which obtained Academical prizes. One of his earlier attempts was refused the prize because the judges imagined that the candidate was hoaxing them in giving his age as 14. As the boy grew older he composed a coronation ode for Charles X., which he was called upon to present to the King. That monarch handed the verses to Chateaubriand for an opinion to their merits, and received the enthusiastic comment upon them from his poetic councillor: "*Sire, c'est un enfant sublime!*"

Hugo's mother died when he was 19, and at 20 he married a girl even younger than himself, Mlle. Adele Foucher. At this date the youth had composed one or two of the books whose names are now known to the world. One of these, "Han d'Islande," a sort of etherealized "Blue Beard," succeeded so well as to reach a second edition, and bring something of material comfort to the little cottage that lay so cosily hidden amongst trees, but had held previously more hope than realization, more enthusiasm than bank-notes. The Catholic usage is to make a special confession before marriage. Victor Hugo's youth, it is said, had been so unsullied that the only penance required of him was a chat with Lamennais, his confessor. These chats with Lamennais led, however, to more than a recital of boyish peccadilloes; they inaugurated a spiritual direction on the part of the Democratic priest, which soon sowed some deeper thoughts than his mother's in the midst of the young man's untested and superficial Royalism.

Chateaubriand followed up his first admiration of Victor Hugo by asking him to visit him, and according him a dignified and gracious patronage. It would make an entertaining picture, could we but have seen the high-minded and pompous old author send his secretary for an old manuscript of verses, and read aloud to his young *protege* his pet portions of a ponderous tragedy; the young man feeling highly favored all the while, and doing his utmost to think the whole very fine, and, whenever he found a line or a passage that he could consciously admire, piling his most assiduous praises upon that.

An amusing story is told to illustrate his life at this time:

The poet, his wife, and little boys, used to take walks in the fields about their cottage. One evening they ascended a knoll, whereon was a windmill swaying its monstrous arms. Victor Hugo offered to bet that he would lay hold of one of them, and, hanging on to it, would make a revolution in the air. Madame screamed, and so her husband renounced his projected aerial voyage. But, to prove that the thing was possible, he threw his wife's handkerchief upon a mounting wing, and ran round to the other side of the mill to catch it coming down. All at once, in the mill itself, there opened a skylight; a mocking face appeared,—it was followed by an outstretched hand; and Madame's cambric and lace, ere her husband could get round, had become the prey of the miller, who closed his window again with a burst of laughter. Some stout country girl that evening doubtless had a pretty present from her floury lover.

Hugo must have worked hard in those days; he produced at once lyrics, dramas, and romances:

In 1832, Sainte-Beuve was reviewing his novels as a whole, and pronounced "Notre Dame," the last written, to be the first of a series of truly great romances which the author was destined to continue in the future. With "Notre Dame" commences, doubtless, the acquaintance of the average English reader with Victor Hugo. This work was written without interruption, its author availing himself of Balzac's plan of composing. He shut himself up from convivial friends, and lived in his work. He locked up his dress-clothes, and, clothed in a "bear-skin"—we have seen an English novelist at work wrapped up in a huge blanket,—dreamed and wrote. It is even said that he bought a bottle of ink to begin with, which was drained dry with the last chapter; and that hence arose the well-known expression, "Ce qu'il y a dans une bouteille d'encre;" which Hugo afterwards made over to one of his friends, who wished to use it as the title of a series of works. Professor de Morgan could not bear a fire near him when he had any abstruse intellectual operation before him, but was wont to sit wrapped up in an overcoat. Hugo, on the contrary, likes a big fire and an open window when he works.

Hugo cannot complain that his work has failed to bring him friends and money:

With regard to the chapter in "Les Miserables," where Jean Valjean is struggling with himself respecting his duty of descending from his position as a man of wealth and respectability to his old criminal name and standing, in order to save the unfortunate who had been mistaken for him, one of these admirers says that the strife is more grand, terrible, and imposing than Waterloo: "In the one there are 200,000 men, in the other there is humanity."

Financially, too, Victor Hugo must have been well appreciated, for his great works have a prodigious circulation. "Les Miserables," it is said, appeared the same day at Paris, Brussels, Leipsic, London, Milan, Madrid, Rotterdam, Warsaw, Pesth, Rio de Janeiro. There were three editions in French, one at Paris of 15,000 copies, one at Brussels of 12,000, and a third at Leipsic of 3,000 copies. There were also nine or ten translations, viz.: into English, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Portuguese. In Spanish there were two versions, one of which was published in Paris with 1,650 copies, the other in Madrid with 5,000. "Han d'Islande" was sold for 300 francs; 400,000, it is said, were bid for "Les Miserables."

Hugo is one of the few among the extreme party in politics who are broad enough to entertain, and daring enough to avow, a love for anything antique. In his leanings toward antiquarianism, he is consistent and unchangeable. M. Charles Hugo tells a story of his father, when flying after the *Coup d'Etat*. It appears that he arrived in Brussels with but a small sum of money in his pocket, and found his attention arrested by a curiosity shop, where he saw an old dish of remarkable chased work. He inquired the price, and found it amounted to the sum in his pocket. Without thinking of what he was to make his dinner of, he bought the dish. The same faculty of taste that caused him, a new-made exile, to spend his last piece of gold upon a curious dish, doubtless impelled him to his poetic protest against the demolition of the Column last year.

Hugo has earned, and will keep his place as a European celebrity. This is a bad time to judge him; for he has lost ground with many of his admirers for his too effervescent eloquence during the war. But who could think calmly and at his best, with his country steeped in blood and disgrace, and with the boom of cannon and the horror of shells filling his beautiful city, so long worshipped as almost a goddess in the world? Victor Hugo is not quite one of the "eternal men," but among terrestrial stars his orb shines forth large, luminous, and many-colored.

MILK.

There was, but is not, according to James Greenwood, "the Amateur Casual," such a creature as the British milkmaid, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn, and who, after that healthful and invigorating occupation, poised her snow-white pail on her head, and tripped it over the dewy grass, while the soaring lark was not yet far advanced with his morning hymn,—the British milkmaid who, by universal acclamation, was allowed to be the very image and reflection of simplicity and innocence. Hogarth so pictured her; so she appeared in almost every romance written prior to the present generation; so she was depicted on the stage, where thrilling domestic drama was enacted. Her place is taken by the modern milkman, who knows all sorts of simple lacteal games, quite at variance with the pristine simplicity of the maiden forlorn.

Mr. Greenwood makes some startling revelations about the adulteration of milk in London,—a swindle which is not confined to that city, or that side of the water. There has not been discovered any mineral adulteration, but the extent to which the frauds have been carried of putting off skimmed milk for pure, and of adding water to the article, is almost incredible. For instance:

It was proved that an association in a large way of business, holding a contract to supply genuine milk for the use of the paupers of Holborn Union, improved their bargain by robbing the milk of seven-tenths of its cream, and adding water at the rate of nearly a pint to the gallon. But the company supplying the Shoreditch paupers cut it finer than this. An analysis of this precious mixture disclosed the fact that it was diluted to an extent that made it inferior to "half-and-half." That is to say, if these robbers of a pauper child's bread-and-milk basin had been content with adding a gallon of water to a gallon of milk, the result of analysis would have shown cream 5 per cent; solids 6 per cent; whereas the figures appear, cream 4 per cent, solids 5.48 per cent. It has been ascertained that the metropolitan work-houses and unions pay annually the sum of £15,000 for milk; therefore, taking the stuff supplied to Holborn Union as a fair average sample, metropolitan rate-payers have to pay £5,000 a year for water supplied by enterprising contractors, at the rate of about three-pence a quart. It may be some satisfaction to paupers, however, to be informed that it is not only of folk of their mean estate that the milk-purveyor takes advantage. The Black List published in the *Milk Journal* contains the names of those whose "walk" is restricted to the aristocratic regions of Mayfair and Belgravia. Even Royalty itself is not exempt from the machinations of the dishonest dairyman. A purveyor to the Queen figures in the shameful list, and the result of two analyses shows that the royal milk-jug was "Simpsonized" one day to the extent of 15 per cent, and, a few days after, to the extent of 12 per cent.

The most mysterious part of the business is to understand what becomes of all the milk yielded by the cows of Great Britain. There was a time when a great deal of it was converted into butter; but, if we may believe all that we hear and read, modern invention has caused the use of milk to be almost entirely superseded in the production of that article of domestic consumption; the chief ingredient used in the manufacture of the composition provided for spreading on bread being imported from Russia and Australia in enormous hogsheads exactly like those one sees at the door of the tallow-chandler, with hog lard and salt and certain flavorings and colored matter of a secret nature, and doubtless as valuable to the manufacturer as are certain mysterious dyes to the makers of cotton and woollen goods. In the good old times, again, milk was not uncommonly used to make cheese; but, judging from the enormous difficulty experienced by the house-keeper in procuring a single pound of either Cheshire, Chedder, or Gloucester, single or double, that is fit to be eaten, it would seem like a libel on cow-creation to attempt to account for the dearth of milk in this direction. Every London milk-purveyor of whom you may ask the question, is ready with his answer. It is rinderpest that causes the scarcity: it is foot and mouth disease: it is the failure of last year's root crops, and the pernicious use of oilcake as cattle food! But I think that the most ingenious theory was that propounded by our own milkman. The milk *was* "dashed" a little,—he admitted it. "But it wasn't done out of dishonesty," protested Brooks the bold; "no man as knows me can accuse me of *that*. The fact is, sir, there isn't enough milk to be had, and we are 'bliged to eke it out, and make it go as far as possible."

"But how do you account for the scarcity?"

"Well, now," returned our milkman, "that's a puzzler to a good many, but *I've* worked it out as clear as——"

Seeing that Brooks was at the moment at a loss for a simile, I was about to suggest, "as clear as fraud detected by a lactometer;" but, possibly suspecting my design, he hastened to complete his halting sentence "as clear as cristah'll I can make it ouit. It isn't the poperiation growing in advance of the cows, 'cos natur' is natur', and the poperiation couldn't do it if it tried. It isn't rinderpest, and it isn't foot-and-mouth disease. Likewise it isn't shortness of green crops for food; it's the hincrease of factories."

And as Brooks disclosed the mysterious secret, he lowered his voice to a whisper, and, I thought, cast a defiant glance at the lactometer, still floating in the milk—the inexorable instrument that had dealt so hardly with him, as though to challenge it to disprove the genuineness of his opinion.

"The increase of factories?" I repeated, not a little amazed at his communication. "I should have supposed that an increase of factories would have ensured an augmental supply, rather than——"

"But you don't quite understand me, sir. I don't mean milk factories; I mean factories where weaving and spinning is going on—cotton mills, and that sort of thing. It's the feedin' bottles of Lancashire, and Manchester, and Nottingham, that is draining the country of its cows' milk," continued Brooks, evidently desiring to show himself obliging and affable, if not strictly honest. "It stands to sense, sir, if you come to think of it. I've got a friend who is a foreman at one of the largest babies'-feedin'-bottle dealers in England, and he tells me that hundreds of crates of these goods goes every year to Lancashire alone; and why is it? Because there the women work as well as the men; and, what is more, they go out to work. That's the thing. They go out to work, hundreds and thousands of these mothers of families, and, as a matter o'course, they can't take their babies with 'em. They leave 'em at home, poor little creatres, to console theirselves with the feedin'-bottle. That's how the milk goes. It stands to reason. Poor people don't go in much for milk—a hap'orth is as much as they'll take for the whole family's tea; but you can't keep a baby's feedin'-bottle going from morning till night under a couple of pen'orth. That's how the milk goes, sir, and that accounts for its being so scarce. And that's what it'll be here," continued Mr. Brooks, prophetically, "if we don't keep a sharp look-out. It's all very well, this agitation of women's rights, and their wanting to know why they can't follow this trade and that, as men do; but it will be a bad day for those that advocate cheap milk, if [illegible]. Mothers out at work means babies at home, and falling back on the feedin'-bottle. And up milk will go, in proportion to the demand, until a cow that yields bountiful will be as valuable almost as a goose that lays golden eggs."

From "The Romance of Medicine," we cut out this interesting passage concerning

SIR JAMES SIMPSON,

the most eminent of living English surgeons:

Sir James Simpson is another instance of a man who might have taken *nitor in adversum* as his motto. He was one of the poorest of poor students who flock to a Scottish university. There is a pretty little village called Inverkip on the Frith of Clyde, near which is Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's great place. He applied for the office of village surgeon, but, not having any local influence, the appointment was refused him. Sir James used to say that he felt a deeper amount of chagrin and disappointment from this circumstance than from any other event in his life. Going before a famous pathologist for examination, the examiner was so pleased with him that he asked him to become his assistant. When Simpson became a candidate for the Chair of Midwifery at Edinburgh, the great local interests were again enlisted against him. It was alleged that his election would be prejudicial to the interests of hotel-keepers and city tradesmen, for it was not likely that many strangers would be induced to visit Edinburgh for the purpose of getting professional advice. It was not for the first time that the highest intellectual interests had been imperilled at Edinburgh by such petty considerations. As a matter of fact no physician ever attracted such a number of visitors; the invalids came in shoals. Simpson once told his pupils that many of his best papers were written by the bedsides of his patients. His great principle, when he met with any apparently hopeless case, was to interrogate what Nature did in the rare instances in which she effected cures. Simpson's great discoveries may be here enumerated; they form the most thrilling page of modern medical history. His first great achievement was that he procured chloroform undiluted, and discovered the effects of the vapor. This great discovery alone would suffice to associate his name with that of Harvey. That night of the 28th of November, 1847, is much to be remembered, when this great discovery was made. He then demonstrated the possibility of banishing pain and subjecting it to human control. There are now a great many manufactories of chloroform in Edinburgh alone—one that makes several millions doses a year. His great surgical invention is acu-pressure—stopping blood from cut arteries by the use metallic needles. His third great achievement was his contributions to that great work in which Dr. William Budd has pre-eminently lacored. This is to endeavor to *stamp out* contagious diseases as completely as the poleaxe could exterminate the rinderpest. His last great work was in the direction of hospital reform. How was it, he asked, that, in the hospital, the mortality in cases of amputation was one in thirty, and elsewhere one in one hundred and eighty? Hospitalism has its special evils, that are fatal in these palaces of human suffering. Sir James Simpson's final suggestion goes to the root of the matter—that all staircases, etc., should be outside the building, and that no one ward should ever have even the slightest chink of communication with another.

This last reform of Sir James Simpson's is especially important. It is not too much to say that all the great triumphs of surgery, such as those in lithotrity and ovariotomy have been practically neutralized by foul hospital air, to which is due one-half of the deaths in our great metropolitan hospitals. In surgical wards there is a condensation of foul air, and, in addition, the specific poisonous effluvia given off by foul air.

Prompt Change of Mind of a Ticket Agent.

A few days ago a tall, rough-looking mountaineer entered the Union Railroad ticket office at Denver, and, through mistake, purchased a ticket for New York *via* the Kansas Pacific line, when he wanted to go over the Union Pacific. He did not discover this fact until after the ticket had been paid for, and on asking the agent to change it the latter refused to do so.

"You won't change this ticket, then, won't you?"

"No, sir," replied the agent; "you have your ticket, and I have the money for it, and if you want a ticket over the other route you will have to buy it."

Very quietly the stranger twisted his ticket into a small roll; very serenely he drew from under his right coat-tail a six-shooter, about the dimensions of a mountain howitzer; coolly and deliberately he stuck the twisted ticket into the muzzle of that six-shooter, and sticking the ugly-looking thing through the little square window of the ticket office, and almost in the agent's face, and speaking in the tone that left no doubt of his determination, said:

"Stranger, thar's that ticket; take it yourself and change it, or by G—d I'll blow it clean through you."

The ticket was changed immediately, and without any more words from the agent, and the mountaineer walked away, saying: "I jest thought I could induce him to change his mind a leetle."

—Eight fresh lines of Chaucer have been found in the Ellesmere manuscript of the "Franklin's Tale," which are not in any other MS. yet examined. Six of these lines contain one of those pleasant asides with which Chaucer so often breaks the run of his stories. They will appear in the next part of the Chaucer Society's "Six-Text."

—A Georgia man stationed his son, armed with a shot-gun, to watch a favorite corn-patch. Stealing around a short time after to see if the lad was at his post he chanced to make a little rustling in the leaves; there was a flash and report, and that perforated parent is now fully convinced of his son's reliability.

NEW YORK.

Variations of Winter—Saturnalia of Snow.

New Year's Calls—Their Abuse and Insipidity.

The Tribune's Existing Condition—Horace Greeley's Estate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

Yesterday was, in a meteorologic sense, a typical New Year's,—charming overhead and disgusting underfoot. Looking from an upper-story window, you might have imagined we were in the midst of spring. Glancing at the earth, you would know we were enduring the peculiarities of our uncertain and nondescript winter.

THE AMERICAN CLIMATE

is, unquestionably, the worst on the globe. There is no depending upon it, especially at this season, when we have Iceland one day and Sicily the next. Our lungs must be made of iron; otherwise, we should all die of pulmonary diseases. Instead of wondering that we have a good deal of consumption, it is surprising that there is room left for any other ailment. Last Monday, the mercury stood at 16 degrees below zero, and to-day it is 45 degrees above. A variation of 50 or 60 degrees in twenty-four hours is not uncommon; and it seems to me that the weather grows more changeable every year. What possible precaution can any one take against such thermometrical fluctuations, unless he leaves home every morning with such an outfit as he would start to the North Pole with?

Just now we have more

SNOW AND SLEIGHING

than they have in St. Petersburg, and the rain and melting of the past two or three days have improved the streets and the out-of-town roads for runners. If we do not have a general thaw, the sleighing will be excellent for several weeks, and the livery-stables will largely increase their revenues thereby. Every sort of conveyance on runners is in active request at extravagant rates, and I have heard it estimated that as high as $100,000 a day has been paid for the pleasure of freezing one's nose to the noise of jingling bells. New Yorkers regard sleighing as an exalted, because an expensive, recreation. They seem to believe that every liberal fall of snow will be the last they shall ever see, and they feel moved, therefore, to enjoy it to the utmost. They think nothing of disbursing $50 or $100 for an afternoon's or an evening's ride, and they fancy that their money is very well invested. The price for an ordinary turnout is about $5 an hour; and for a large four-horse sleigh, that will hold a party, $100 for an evening is considered a reasonable figure. This kind of pleasure hangs largely by the imagination. Almost any one will admit that there would be nothing in it, were it not for the bells; so that sitting in a snow-bank, wrapped in a buffalo-robe, with a continued jingle in one's ears, would serve the purpose, and be much more economical.

IMAGINARY SLEIGHING.

A trick, illustrating this, was played last evening, upon a well-known politician, who, after repeated calls and copious imbibings, had made up his mind to go sleighing. Some of his companions told him he was too tipsy to enjoy it; at which he grew indignant and insisted upon carrying out his intention. Out of joke, two of his friends, leaving him on a corner, told him they would go and hire a cutter. They came back in a few minutes with a buffalo robe and a strand of bells, and helping him into a dry-goods box, not far away, just as a sleigh was passing, pretended to start off at full speed. While one shouted at the imaginary horses, the other rattled the bells, keeping this up for half an hour, when they assumed to stop to get a drink. They assured their semi-intoxicated companion that they had been out two hours, and had in that time driven sixteen miles. He went with them to a saloon near by, and declared he had never had such a glorious ride; that sleighing was the best fun in the world; and that anybody who didn't like it was incapable of appreciating pleasure. When told subsequently how he had been duped, he refused to believe their story, and he still insists that he remembers distinctly going through Harlem Lane and over High Bridge, though the dry-goods box stood little more than a block from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. So much for imagination assisted by liberal potions.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

An alarming decline in New Year's calls was observed yesterday; persons in the habit of receiving from four to five hundred visits having had scarcely two-thirds of that number. The custom is assuredly falling into disuse. It has been so overdone here that opportunities have been given to, and embraced by, very undesirable persons to pretend to a close acquaintance with families who did not know, and did not wish to know, them. In numerous instances, yesterday, well-dressed men about town had the impudence to pay their respects to ladies who had never met, or even heard of them before. It is very difficult, on such occasions, to avoid this species of imposition; for it is quite possible that Mrs. Velvetcheek or Miss Chignon may have met Mr. Brassy or Colonel Fiskins without remembering him, or the circumstances of their meeting. The fellows who play such audacious parts naturally have a certain acquaintance with the antecedents and connections of the ladies they presume to visit, and can easily mention the time or place where they claim to have been introduced.

Owing to these brazen adventurers, a great many families, it is said, will make it a rule hereafter to inclose invitations to their New Year's receptions, just as they would to formal parties, and have these invitations delivered to the servant at the door. This will have the effect to shut out intruders, unless they go so far as to counterfeit the invitations, and smuggle themselves into the drawing-room.

A GREAT DRAWBACK

to these annual callings is, that they are, as a rule, the emptiest of forms. They have no motive, no foundation, no result. They are undertaken without reason, and completed without satisfaction; they start from vanity, and accomplish vapidity; they are a waste of time and trouble, to no purpose whatever. Usually, they are so brief that only the merest commonplaces can be mentioned, and these, repeated again and again, make up the round of social martyrdom. The conversation is likely to be of this fashion:

"Ah! Miss Smith, I am really very happy to meet you."

"Thank you, Mr. Boosy. I wish you a Happy New Year."

"A great many calls to-day, I suppose, Miss Snooks? Your friends could hardly stay away when they all have an opportunity to enjoy your delightful society."

"You really flatter me, Mr. Boosy; but I must say we have had an unusual number of visitors,—more than I had expected, indeed."

"New Year's Day, Miss Snooks, is one of the most delightful days in the year."

"Ah, yes! very delightful, Mr. Boosy."

"Yes, very, Miss Snooks."

"And quite beneficial to society, Mr. Boosy."

"Ah, yes! quite."

"Quite."

"Yes, indeed."

"Yes, yes."

"Will you have some refreshment, Mr. Boosy?"

"Ah, thank you, thank you. Many returns of the happy day, Miss Snooks."

"Thank you, Mr. Boosy."

"I must really go, Miss Snooks; I've a great many calls to make yet. I'ts really very hard to go; for I've had a very delightful visit, I assure you; very delightful; very delightful; very delightful indeed."

"Ah! thank you, Mr. Boosy; you're very kind, very kind. We shall be happy to see you again, Mr. Boosy, very happy."

"Good bye, Miss Snooks; good bye, really, very sorry, very sorry to go."

"Well, then, Mr. Boosy, I will not say adieu."

"Ah, no, Miss Snooks; but *au revoir*."

"*Au revoir*, Mr. Boosy; *au revoir*."

Absolute drivel as this is, it is not an exaggeration of at least half of the visiting dialogue of the 1st of January.

THE TRIBUNE'S STATUS.

Since I last wrote, Samuel Sinclair, the publisher of the *Tribune*, has resigned, and the vacancy has not as yet been supplied. Whitelaw Reid is, just now, the general superintendent and director of the journal, and its affairs are entirely in his hands. The reports printed in the *Times* in regard to the great decline of the *Tribune's* circulation, are flatly denied in the latter office, whose condition does not seem to trouble anybody but its neighbor over the way. The stockholders expect considerable falling off in the weekly, and a diminished revenue for the present year; but they feel confident they will make at least 10 per cent upon their capital during 1873, and have no financial fears of the future. The stock still rules at $10,000 (it has not been sold any higher); and the Association has a surplus of about $250,000, which includes $130,000 of insurance upon Mr. Greeley's life. Those persons who are so industrious in predicting the ruin of the *Tribune* are needlessly afflicted. The paper to-day, at a valuation of $1,000,000, is one of the cheapest pieces of newspaper property in the country, and the members of the Association confidently expect that, within five years, it will be worth at least half as much again.

SALMAGUNDI.

Some one speaking to John Brougham, the other day, concerning the failure of the "Lily of France," asked him why he did not burn Jeanne Darc at the stake, declaring that such a scene would have a fine dramatic effect. "By Jove!" replied Brougham, "if I had known what a miserable actress Jeanne Darc [Helen Temple] was, I'd have burned her at the wings before she had had a chance to appear upon the stage."

James W. Wallack, who has been playing at Booth's Theatre, is in quite feeble health, and his friends fear that he may not recover. He is not fit to act, really; and yet, to see him on the boards, one would not suppose him suffering in the least from ill-health.

Horace Greeley's estate, it is now thought, will prove to be worth about $75,000, and there is very little doubt but his last will will be held valid.

The numerous fires which have recently taken place here are generally believed to owe their origin to an organized gang of incendiaries, and active measures are being taken to ferret them out.

The new illustrated five-cent daily, which I have before mentioned, is to be called the *Graphic*. The first number will be issued next month.

Edwin Booth's brief engagement at his own theatre is a tremendous success. He had not expected to play more than one night; but the compulsory withdrawal of the "Lily of France" left a vacancy which he felt obliged to fill.

A private letter from London says Moncure D. Conway thinks of coming over here to lecture, and that Robert Browning talks seriously of making a tour of the United States.

Our Milesian fellow-citizens are felicitating themselves with the idea that they have been the means of driving Froude prematurely back to England.

The *Tribune* yesterday announced, in its necrology of the past year, among the deaths of *men* prominent in business circles or private life, that of the Viscountess Beaconsfield!

COLSTOUN.

SARDOU'S "UNCLE SAM."

A French Picture of American Manners.

Paris, (Dec. 13,) Correspondence of the New York World.

"Uncle Sam," by M. Victorien Sardou, has been read to the actors of the Vaudeville, and the papers give this analysis of M. Sardou's faithful, accurate, vivid picture of American life: The orchestra plays "Yankee Duddle," and then the curtain rises on the saloon, which is called in America "parloir," of one of those admirable steamboats which run daily between New York and—don't crack a smile!—"Chicago." Samuel Tapplebot (Uncle Sam) and his niece Sarah are passengers on this steamboat. Sam sold matches when he was 12 years old, ran errands when 13, manufactured blacking when he was 20. He first began really to make money when he took to sugar, lost it all by speculations in cocoa, got rich again by cotton, richer by petroleum, and richer still by guano. Sam and Sarah are accompanied by Marquis Robert de Rochemaure, a French tourist, who carries to America the prejudices, manners, customs, habits of France, "that head and heart of Europe." The same steamboat has, among other passengers, Mme. Bellamy, an elderly French woman, who has gone to America to look after an inheritance; Mr. Elliott, a New York interviewer, and "a puffist of the heaviest calibre;" Briot, a young Parisian violinist who has "estrayed to this paradise of dollars;" Gip, an electioneering agent, and other minor personages. These characters are all introduced on board the New York and Chicago steamboat, and a hint of the plot is given. Robert is shown to be in love with Sarah. Grace Tapplebot (another daughter of Sam) introduces Er. Elliott and Mr. Finsbury in this thoroughly American fashion: "Mr. Finsbury let me introduce you to Mr. Elliott, my first husband—Mr. Elliott, Nathaniel Finsbury, my present husband." Sight of Elliott revives Grace's old love for him. The second act shows Uncle Sam's mansion in Fifth avenue, New York, where there is general flirtation. Miss Sarah flirts cunningly with Robert, and at last succeeds in making him write in her memorandum-book a promise of marriage. Briot flirts with Miss Betsey (another Tapplebot). Robert tells, "in words that breathe and thoughts that burn," his love to Sarah, who interrupts him at its height to ask, in an icy tone: "What are you worth?" "What? Eh? Eh? How's that?" "I asked, are you rich?" "Ah! Yes, very rich; I have $16,000 a year." "How is the capital invested?" "In Government securities, real estate, vineyards." "Bordeaux vineyards?" "Yes, but dearest Sarah—" "Is it one of the famous vineyards? Does your vintage sell for much?" The Paris newspaper adds: "In France the first question a woman asks the man she would marry is, What's your name? In Italy, Is your health good? In England, Who is your banker? At New York, How often have you failed?" Sarah, seduced by Robert's elegance and $16,000 a year, runs away with him, and goes to carry on their flirtation "to Newark, the most fashianable sea-bathing place in the United States;" but once there, seeing Robert has no intention of marrying her, and afraid she may listen to his unmastered importunities with too credent ears, she returns to New York. Robert pursues her, is told he can possess her only with the plain gold ring. He refuses marriage. His promise to marry is laid before him, and suit is menaced. He replies: "I don't know what Miss Sarah's honor is worth, but make out the bill, I'll pay it." Fairfax, a lover of Sarah, picks a quarrel with Robert, and warns him "in the Americau fashion" that the instant he leaves the drawing-room he, Fairfax, shall shoot him down like a dog, and Fairfax "cocks his revolver" (!) in the drawing-room. Robert is about to be shot down by Fairfax when Mme. Bellamy intervenes, keeps Robert in the drawing-room, and sends off Fairfax. The latter, however, hides under the staircase, and fires on Robert the instant he appears. Robert retreats to the drawing-room pursued by Fairfax, but Sarah rushes between them, and shows such fervent love for Robert he asks and obtains her hand. The curtain falls on Robert's remark: "By Jove, 'tis well to travel abroad; it teaches one to love France."

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The Year's Business.

From the St. Louis Globe.

The struggle for supremacy among the cities of the West now lies between this city and Chicago. Every facility for commerce, every opening for manufacturers, every new business connection, every advantage that locality, enterprise, capital, intelligence can seize, must be made the most of if we do not wish to see our natural pride lowered by being distanced by Chicago in a race in which every nerve is strained to the utmost; and it is not enough that we should maintain our supremacy; it is absolutely necessary that all the world should be accustomed to acknowledge it, and that no partial comparison should incline to our disfavor. The returns of the yearly business which are published with each new year are the greatest advertisement, the most convincing argument that can be given to the outside world, and in these, as they have heretofore been published, St. Louis is at a disadvantage. The three great staples of grain, lumber, and live stock are the leading features of these returns, those on which information is fullest, and by which the readiest judgment is formed, and in these three staples Chicago maintains the easy lead of past years.

But if we turn to the respective amounts of the manufacturing business of the two cities the tables would literally and figuratively be turned. In the manufacture of tobacco, in the milling business, and, above all, in the varied industries connected with iron, St. Louis is so far ahead that it is much to be regretted that we have no later statistics than those from the census tables to guide us.

Manufacturers are proverbially jealous of publishing anything relating to their business, and there is always a great difficulty in collecting such varied and disconnected items as would be essential toward any complete exhibit; but our millers are always prompt in contributing their share to the statistics of the city, and our iron men have shown a readiness to give returns of their production which we hope will be imitated by all our manufacturers. The fulness of the commercial returns furnishes at once a most gratifying evidence of the healthy growth of our commercial business, and attests the usefulness of the Merchants' Exchange to the city at large as well as to our merchants. Our manufacturing interests deserve to be recognized by some corresponding central body, and the establishment of one by them would not only facilitate a great many of their business dealings, but would contribute largely to increasing the importance of St. Louis in the eyes of the world.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* is for sale.

—Eau Claire, Wis., has a daily—the *Free Press*.

—Pueblo, the metropolis of Southern Colorado, spent $500,000 in improvements last year.

—Over 1,000 American girls are now receiving their education in English schools.

—In a stretch of 815 miles on the Texas Pacific Railroad there will be but six bridges.

—A hospital is being built at St. Paul, Minn., to be under charge of the Sisters of Charity, that will cost $200,000.

—More than five hundred and fifty millions sterling are invested in railways in Great Britain and Ireland.

—The country does not respond cheerfully to the call for ten million dollars to get up a Philadelphia centennial celebration.

—There was good skating on the Arkansas River, at Pine Bluff, the day after Christmas, and the oldest inhabitant never saw the like before.

—The Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can jump on while the former are in motion. The tribe is being reduced very rapidly.

—Colonel Hulbert estimates that twenty thousand people have left Georgia in the last two years. The railroad agent at Dalton reports that four hundred emigrants had left that place in six months.

—The Prize Committee of a Louisiana fair have been vainly seeking a boy under 14 who neither drinks, gambles, nor carries concealed weapons.

—Ear-rings are now fastened to the ear by a screw, and an addition to domestic noises Sunday morning is in the shape of "Mercy, me! where is that screw-driver?"

—By arrangements made between the proprietors of the New Orleans *Republican* and the *National Republican*, the latter paper was discontinued on Sunday morning week.

—Mr. Reed, of White Creek, Wisconsin, sent his son, 12 years of age, to deliver a letter to a lady. The little fellow got it soiled, and, dreading to deliver it, tore it up. Then, fearing punishment, he took of his hat and mittens, and deliberately jumped into the river and drowned himself.

—A little 6-year old German child, walking along the streets of New York on Christmas day, swinging a wreath in her hand, spied a dead white horse lying in the street, and breaking away from her companion, ran and placed it tenderly upon the old horse's frozen head.

—A New York paper complains that free love and the divorce courts have terribly undermined the institution of marriage; and that now the last step toward emancipation has been taken by a man who has invented shirt buttons that can be put on with a screw-driver. With this device the last necessity for a wife has gone.

—Scranton is anxious for a "pied piper," such as awoke the echoes of Hamelin. Since the miners' strike, all the rats have left the mines, and are swarming in the town in such large numbers that serious alarm is felt. The rodents have grown so fierce with hunger that they attack horses and other domestic animals, and annoy people in their sleep.

—There has been a terrific rise in prices at Rome. None but the long-pursed can this year afford a Roman winter. Furnished houses are nearly double last year's price, and apartments, which three years ago were procurable for $100 a month, now cost $160. It is hinted that probably these charges will prove so prohibitory to most pockets that there will be a dearth of visitors, and next year, not improbably, an abatement in rents.

—In Vincennes, Ind., a short time since, a gentleman coming home unexpectedly one night noticed that one of the windows of his wife's bedroom was opened, notwithstanding the cold weather. He was somewhat suspicious, and examining the premises found a man outside. He pointed his revolver at him, and ordered him to take position on the portico, and kept him there until daylight did appear, and then he allowed him to steal silently away. All husbands are not so lenient.

What a Single Wave Can Do.

[From the Irish Telegraph.

There is a vessel in Queenstown harbor of 1,200 tons, which received from a single sea a surprising amount of damage. This vessel, a Norwegian, was struck by a sea or wave of so tremendous a character, in the late gale, as to sweep that portion of her cargo which was stowed upon the deck in a moment into the sea; to carry off her cooking apparatus, made of cast iron; to empty and injure her deckhouse, to smash her bulkwarks and stanchions, to wound and bruise three of her men, and reduce four more to a state of weakness and syncope; to break the mate's thigh and wash a seaman overboard, and finally to fill the cabin and damage all the provisions, so that the crew were nearly starving when they came into Queenstown. All these injuries were produced in a moment by a single wave. It not only cleared the decks, but it extinguished hope in the hearts of the crew, who, the moment they were struck, never expected to see land again.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

8 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for students, or gentlemen and their wives.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or separately, with first-class board; also, can accommodate two or three day boarders.

12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor to rent, with board, to man and wife or single gentleman. Bath room with hot and cold water. House heated by furnace.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO SINGLE AND ONE double room, furnished, to rent with board; day board $4 per week.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with good board; home comforts; terms moderate.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board, for man and wife or four gents; hot and cold water in room; all modern improvements.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth. A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent stable, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $8. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE ALCOVE room connected with bath room, hot and cold water; also, room suitable for two gents, and one single room, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board; day boarders can be accommodated.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—Pleasant rooms with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, BOTH ROOMS attached or both on same floor, with board, for lady and daughter 11 years old; must be first-class. South Side preferred. Address C. L. B., 34½ South Canal-st.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE—FOR FAMILY OF four: gentleman, wife, child (3 years old), and nurse. Address, with full particulars, S 84, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, on easy payments, and work taken to buyer's house if desired. J. P. ERSTRAM, 110 Milwaukee-av.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NORTH SIDE PATrons, a Singer sewing machine office has been opened at 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, under the supervision of NICHOLS & PEARSON. Needles, thread, etc., always on hand.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 South Desplaines-st., 106 Twenty-second-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WANT TO BUY GROver & Baker's Sewing Machines and want to give work in payment, can find such with CHARLES L. LUTZ, 61 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 329 West Madison-st.; branch 369 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—A 20-HORSE POWER engine and boiler, two complete gangs of stone saws, 2 complete rubbing beds, &c. All the machinery is first-class and entirely new, complete in all respects, ready to be set up. The same will be sold at a bargain, in whole or in part. For particulars, inquire at No. 60 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWELVE-HORSE POWER portable engine, running at 63 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STROTZ.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, stoves, and household goods of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. Pike & Co., 751 West Lake-st. Auction sale every Tuesday and Saturday nights of furniture, crockery, and general household goods. J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers, 751 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SOLE-LEATHER copper-bottomed trunk. Address L H, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., for $10,250; part cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

Brick house of 12 rooms on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.—$12,000; ¼ cash; $5,000 in 5 years; balance on time.

Michigan-av., house and 68 feet of ground, near Twenty-eighth-st.—$27,000; $5,000 cash; balance in 3 years.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., stone front house of 14 rooms—$13,000.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., lot 50 or 100x175 feet—$250 per foot.

Northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., 50x175—$300 per foot.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., lots 180 feet deep, at $175 per front foot.

WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, 99 YEARS, WITHOUT revaluation, at a uniform ground rent for entire term, with privilege of purchase:
One on State-st., near Randolph-st.
One on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.
One on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 feet, with 4-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $9,000. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a 2-story brick house, on Dearborn-st., terms liberal, price low. 22½ feet on VanBuren-st., south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN MILLER, 143 Monroe-st., in the Bank.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome, substantial, and commodious cottages No. 209 First-st. and 479 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, Room 4, No. 63 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$1,600 WILL BUY COTTAGE HOUSE, 4 rooms, closet, pantry, water, and 25 foot lot, on Loomis-st.; $300 down. WHIPPLE & MOWHARTY, 84 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—ONE AND ONE-HALF story cottage on five years' time; monthly payments; interest 8 per cent; on Twenty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; 1 cash on premises. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down: 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2 STORY dwelling and lot, 185 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. Abstract to date and immediate possession. Apply to Owner, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—20x100 FEET ON INDIANA-ST., BEtween Clark and Dearborn. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET EACH, FRONTING on North-av., near Western-av.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x125 FEET S. W. CORNER COTTAGE place and Thirty-first-st.; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, and lot 25x95. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE LOTS ON Adams, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Washington, and on all streets in the West Division a number of fine residences. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—S. E. corner Oakwood Boulevard, 182x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. This lot, at the corner of two boulevards, will be sold at a bargain, if taken within a few days. For investment or improvement, there is nothing better south of the city limits. Title beyond question.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished, No. 130 Throop-st., with gas water, and bath. Inquire on the premises in the forenoon.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 279 BURNside-st. (Dearborn) at $38 per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—BY A. G. LANE, 128 WEST MONROE-ST., a story-and-a-half cottage, 124 Monroe-st., 8 rooms; upper part of 166 West Marble-place, 5 rooms; $45 and $18 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES IN DIFFERENT parts of the city, by SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING house completely furnished, South Side, would like to rent same to married couple and take board. Address K 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGES with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st.; rent, $16 per month. Parties doing business in the city can reach their homes in ten minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Also a good store and dwelling attached, of ten rooms; rent nominal till the 1st of May. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 150 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. E. R. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, WITH closets, pantries, and water, No. 25 Walnut-st., near Union Park. Terms, $25 per month, or for sale on five years' lease, on easy terms or monthly payments at $1,000. Apply to SELDEN FISH, No. 171 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on ground floor of the St. Julian, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Inquire of Mrs. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT—OFFICE—SMALL ROOM, STEAM heated, in Nixon's fire-proof building, third story, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts. S. S. GREELEY, Room 22.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julian, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 364 WEST Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, GAS AND heated, for one or two gentlemen. Private family. 705 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED AND ONE FURnished room to rent, with or without board, in a private family on Washington-st., east of Union Park. House has all modern improvements. Address G 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A CIGAR STAND IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel, to a man of means. Address BROWN, care of C. W. Pierce, Room 7, 131 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS cheap, at 34 South Clinton-st., corner Washington.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 50x90 feet, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.; heated by steam and steam elevator. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Address H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms, between Green and Centre-av., north of Jackson-st., and south of Randolph-st., for light housekeeping; no children. Address, for one week, J, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., care Nonatuck Silk Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVE AND LET LIVE. I want to hire a good corner or stand, for whiskey business (or will buy). No narrow contracted temperance man need apply. Address PETER CALDWELL, 204 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY SAY MY NEW 50c. article is best paying and easiest selling ever offered. A few more agents wanted. CRAWSHAW, & CO., 199 West Madison-st.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND libraries, magazines, etc. Call or address CHAPIN'S Branch Cheap Bookstore, 214 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO MANage the sale of our new Illustrated Bible, in several of the Western States. Must have had two years' experience in the business and furnish the best of references. Give age, books sold, &c. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GRIST MILL MAchinery, in exchange for a good grain or fruit farm, of 82 acres, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is in the township of Ganges, Allegan County, in one of the best fruit locations in Michigan. Address JOHN S. PAYNE, Douglas, Allegan County, Mich.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 capital can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $15,000 per year. Association and reference first-class. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN with $1,200 cash capital can step into a retail cash business paying $15 to $20 a day. Call and see about it at BURNS & GRITZNER'S, 59 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $700 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business paying $3,000. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $2,500. Business, manufacturing sewing machine attachments; large sales; profits 200 per cent. A rare chance. Address X 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ACADEMY MATINEE, SATURDAY—Lady who accepted the card, why did you fail to appear at 7. Please address CHARLIE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO NEMPS SAPEY—DEAR MA: DO return to us at once. All will be forgiven. Write or telegraph immediately. Papa very sick in New York. HERTON W.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; LOWEST prices in Chicago. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS THE BEST AND cheapest; prices, $300 to $30; manufactory and salesroom 67 East Indiana-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TAKEN FROM 180 HALSTED-ST., SUNday, Jan. 5, a bay horse, white forehead, and express wagon, with the name of "Riorden" on it. Suitable reward for returning same to 254 Blue Island-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 207 HUBBARD-ST., on Tuesday night, December 31, a yoke of oxen, one dark red, the other brindle and spotted, 7 and 8 years old, weighing about 1,100 lbs each. Any information in regard to them, if left at the above address or at INGRAHAM, CORBIN & MAY'S, 57 and 59 South Water-st., will be liberally paid for.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—IMPROVED FARMS, FROM 40 TO 320 acres, at Hinsdale. Inquire from 9 to 12 at 204 State-st. of owner. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE liquor house; one having a city trade can hear of a good situation by addressing U 53, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—JEWELLERS—TWO GOOD HANDS ON fine repairing. J. MILHEMING, 182 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY COMPETENT TO RUN GORdon or Liberty press; must be able to get forms ready. Apply at Boughman's job office, 626 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 341 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATENT RIGHT SALESmen; will give good salary or liberal commission; no humbug; a tip-top thing, wanted by every farmer in the country; must come well recommended. For particulars call at Room 38, Exchange Building.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO; part fare furnished to those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan, man and wife, and 5 teams, 10 farm hands, 15 coal miners, to go South; one man to take care of horses and do garden work near the city. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS AND HEWERS; GOOD contracts to let. KEYSER & BAGNELL, Contractors. Call on our agents, 20 West Madison-st., SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—25 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR Indiana and Michigan; 10 coal miners for Illinois; winter job and sure pay. Cheap tickets to all points South. 36 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—50 MORE WOODCHOPPERS TO LEAVE this day for Michigan; free fare; agent goes with the men. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—10 GOOD RELIABLE MEN THAT WANT employment. Call on PHILLIPS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 55. Honorable business and large pay.

WANTED—A MAN AS PORTER, AND TO MAKE himself generally useful, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE to introduce our great staple article; $8 a day easily made on small capital; profits, 100 to $300 per cent. One agent, a new beginner, made $45 on one street. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family on the West Side. Must be able to read and write, and to furnish good references. Good wages for satisfaction given. Apply in own handwriting. P. O. Box 236.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a good girl will find this a splendid home. 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 129 Blue Island-av., in the store.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, where there is a good second girl. German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY NURSE GIRL; GOOD disposition and willing to do. Call, with references, at 667 West Lake-st., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 465 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work; must come well recommended. Apply at Tribune office, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; only two in family; must be a good cook and know how to read and write; a good place for the right girl. 125 South Peoria-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; American preferred. Address, stating terms, P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 123.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN in a hat or gentlemen's furnishing store, where he can learn the business. Address X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL CLERK BY a young man of experience and good references, or at dry goods or clothing salesman. Address for one week, Box 14, Jesup, Iowa.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN (GERman) having a practical knowledge of the manufacture of all branches of woollen goods. Address T 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker (German); no objection to go in the country. Address H 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH some experience, as draughtsman in a surveyor's or architect's office. Address M 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has been on road for last six years; has No. 1 trade west from city. Address H, 74 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2, AS DININGROOM girls or chambermaids in hotels or boarding-houses. M D, 328 Budden-st., near Twenty-seventh-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Electric Broom Co., 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED—AN A 1 restaurant and saloon, at the very best corner of the South Side, for sale at a great sacrifice. HOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

MY INTEREST IN THE WEL-KNOWN WAGNER & KUHNS' restaurant and bar department of Kuhns' European Hotel for sale, No. 145 Dearborn-st. O. A. WAGNER.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished hardware and stove business in Iowa, with a large and of trade. Clean stock. Good reasons for selling. For information address J. W. HOBSON & SON, 33 South Water-st.

SAMPLE ROOM, WELL FITTED UP, IN AN A 1 location, and doing a fine business, will be sold cheap. Inquire at 14 North Clark-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, corner of State and Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

THE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, hats, caps, belonging to estate of H. E. COLLINS, bankrupt, for sale at a bargain. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 35 Republic Life Building.

THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING BILLIARD room in the city can be bought very cheap; satisfactory reasons will be given to responsible parties meaning business. None others need apply. Address or call in person, GEO. BLAKE, 325 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BONTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established, cash business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 26.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $150 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE MOST useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 269 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST PAYING agency in America; steady employment in the city; good pay guaranteed; only a small capital required. Apply to WATERS & CO., 100 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

AGENTS WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL, STEADY employment, and best chance ever offered for making money on goods that pay 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BROWN MARE, HALF SISTER TO the celebrated trotter Chicago (formerly Jim Rockey). Will sell low for cash, or trade for lot in good location. T. D. RANDALL, 118 South Water-st.

HORSES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, AND HARNESS at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 57, 59, and 61 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 150 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale a 1,200-pound horse, very cheap; must be sold this week; also, good Portland cutters to let or for sale. Good accommodations for a few boarding horses.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, young, sound, and cheap. Address, giving height, color, age, and price, B 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2 GOOD DWELLING HOUSES and lots in the city of Louisville, Ky., can be exchanged for Chicago city or suburban property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOTS, 3½ miles from Courthouse; 3 railroads; 7 cents fare; depot 1½ and 2 blocks off, for $600 to $800 worth of lumber. Call at room 117 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHEAP LOTS, ¼ SECTION land in Central Illinois. Also Iowa farm lands. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA land for city or suburban acre property. Will assume incumbrances, or pay difference of $10,000 to $25,000, in cash, if necessary. This is a rare chance for parties needing money. Address for three days, stating description and price of land, and where an interview can be had with owner, W 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, (GENERal stock preferred) 200 acres choice land, house and lot, near and in one of the best towns in Southern Nebraska. Address with particulars, MERCHANT, Drawer 47, Beatrice, Neb.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased, loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 182 East Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS on city property, or would buy that amount of first mortgage city real estate paper. Address C 85, Tribune office, for one week.

THE PULPIT.

Eloquent Discourses by Eminent Clergymen.

The Temperance Question Discussed by Dr. Fowler.

Dr. Goodwin's Five Years' Experience in Chicago.

"Our Plans"---Sermon by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas.

Inaugural Services in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church.

REV. C. H. FOWLER.

The Rev. Chas. H. Fowler preached, yesterday evening, at the Centenary Church, his text being the eighth verse of the twelfth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew—"For the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath Day." His remarks were substantially as follows: It was an old hulk, built of well-worn timbers at best. There were better in the shipyard. Why did they work at it so hard? It was an old hulk, battle-seamed and time-worn, and it had seen many voyages. But that was not all. It was a ship freighted with human life. The opening the enemy's shot had made must be stopped, and hence they worked with such speed. It was only an ordinance, a ceremony. Why so much anxiety about it? It was more than that; it was the craft that carried the Lamb's Bride. The rent must be stopped, for on that craft the Church rode to the eternal ages. The Divine Government would go on, and the gates of hell could not prevail, even if incarnated in the Common Council; but, in the meantime, some woman's son might be killed next Sunday, some boy made an orphan the week after. That was history. So he touched the question with trembling hands. The one safe thing to do was, in God's faith, to adhere to the facts as he should present them. The subject was one which had occupied the world at all times, from Rabbinical traditions down to the literature of to-day, and was interwoven in its indifferentism. The first question was, When was the day instituted? Was it older than Moses? If it came with him, should it go with him. If older than Judaism, it need not go out of the world with it. Broad Churchism said there was no sign of it before Moses, but the facts did not sustain it. The Lord rested on the seventh day and sanctified it. Broad Churchmen said Moses wrote it, but it was not certain,—an earlier date seemed more probable. Unless the whole Word was rejected, there was an indication of a Sabbath before Moses. There were early hints of a division of time. Noah waited seven days before sending the dove. Laban spoke of the week of service. On the sixth day the Jews were to gather a double portion of manna. They were told to remember the Sabbath Day, as if it were an old command. The week was an arbitrary division not arrived at in the order of things, but by appointment. It was a division known only to the Hebrews, Hindoos, and Egyptians, the latter borrowing it from the Israelites. Greeks and Romans had other divisions. The Indians had no such division. The Israelites had received it by Divine appointment before Judaism, and the moral obligation of a day of rest did not go when the law went. The Sabbath sprung from the Father's infinite love; it was a benign gift of Divine authority for rest for the toilers, and that rich men should not oppress the poor. It came like an angel with the blessings of peace on her lips. If fully understood, the honest mass of the people would rather die than lose that treasure. Let competition come for work and break down the Sabbath, and those who would not work seven days must give way for those who would. Capital went always to win, and nothing but God kept it from crushing the poor man. Go to the saloons, and nearly all the employes would be glad of their rest, but all must work or quit, and the wife had to be supported. So it was seven days work. Break up the Sabbath, and it would be so everywhere. The Sabbath had been sometimes misunderstood and carried to extremes, so that it seemed a fiend. The Pharisees had misunderstood it. To them it was a crime to heal a sick man. They went so far that nothing could be done innocently on Sunday. It would not do to walk on grass, since it was like threshing, or kill a flea, unless the animal was in actual hostility against its pursuer. One sect held a man must pass Sunday in the in attitude in which the Scripture found him. Modern Pharisees also had their peculiarity. To play for money on Sunday was a sin, to play without it, all right. Christ saw the day as that of the Son of Man. It was something to do man good, and not crush him, and so everywhere. He struck squarely at the old Sabbatical notion,—the Pharisaical view. He wrought, and journeyed, and healed on Sunday. He called attention, and then publicly cured the sick, and then declared that the Sabbath was made for man. The early reformers went to the other extreme. They broke out of Romanism, with its Saints' Days, and went too far. The Augsburg Confession had a protest saying that Sunday was not a special day; that they had passed out of the Sabbath Day. Calvin was also willing to change. At the time of Christ, the Church went from the Sabbath into the Lord's Day. The last Sabbath was when Christ was in the Sepulchre. The Christians were rallied on the rising of the Lord. The Christians went on the first day of the week, not a day of rigor, but of rejoicing. The Holy Ghost came on them on the first day. St. Paul preached on the first day. It was a new life and a new day—new wine in new bottles. People should not go to extremes with the Reformers, but recognize God's right to a per cent of man's time, and during that time to seek His ways and do only necessary things, but in the name and fear of God. He knew no better general law than that. It touched on local interests, the work of God and the success of His cause. The day was there in the experience of the Church and the practice of Apostles, and had all the moral force to his mind the old Sabbath had to the Jews. It was woven in the constitution of things. Man needed that amount of rest. Physicians had declared, many of them skeptics, one-seventh of the time should be given to rest. The French revolutionary week was of ten days, but they had to change it. Stock needed one-seventh of their time for rest. The question after all was whether the Church was good or not, if it were good to cultivate the virtues and stop murder, if there was any force in right. If, so, there must be time to mature character just as to mature intellect. If religion was worth anything a certain time should be specially given to it, or the whole system would go by default. Open the church on week days and only a few went. The questions of bread and raiment controlled men. Strike out Sunday and the cause of religion was routed. Break down Sunday and there would be a community without religion. To mature and develop spiritual life, time must be given it, and that was at the very foundation of the Church. Make it legal to do business Sunday, and men would do it. They were forced into a day of rest. If all the saloons were shut up Sunday, the spirituality of the community would be lifted 100 per cent in three months. Men were not infidels; they were preoccupied. They delayed salvation. This was a Republic, and men questioned the right of the Government to interfere with their business. It was a free country because it was God-fearing. It was cradled in puritanism; and but for it there would be no Republic. Where was there better character than where the Sunday was kept? Let them compare the Scots with the Germans. He had rather have the stern puritanical Sunday than the Continental one. The reaction of the old reformers had given Europe a weaker religion than Romanism. The people who held to the Sabbath Day, even if they went too far, had a posterity in righteousness. Spain, France and Germany could stand no comparison with New England. All interests forced people to keep the Sabbath, and it was better to be puritans than liberals. These men who, balked of their right, had fled here for liberty, and now sought to break down that which secured liberty. The law of State life was that the safety of the people was absolute. Supreme Courts had decided it over and over again. To save the institutions of the country, the Republic had the right to drown or hang every foreigner. He believed the majority of the latter were with the Americans, but a few "professional foreigners," blatant politicians, were talking and trying to make capital out of this. Back of it all was the liquor interest that filled the jails with criminals. Recently these dead-falls had been shut up and Sunday murders had ceased. Unless the Sabbath law was enforced, they had better keep all men at work and get no rest. If they must go to the dead-fall, they had better stick to work. Women had prayed that their husbands could be kept busy Sunday, since then he spent all his money. What could be said of the men who dared to plunge them in the old ways? He arraigned those Aldermen as the murderers of all the boys shot and stabbed after the law was repealed; and his prayer was that, if murder must begin, it should begin within their homes. ["Amen"—Applause.]

Having the enemy by the neck, if he was let out, they must take the chances. The Aldermen had this possible power, and the law and order men asked that the law be maintained. If the world knew Chicago was to have no Sabbath, and that liquor was to be at a premium, it would add 2 per cent to the risk of money. Where there was no law, as at the border, interest was high. If half the people were drunk here, one-seventh of the time, insurance would rise. It affected men's interests and their safety. No man knew what his neighbor would do on Sunday. The chances of being shot were reduced seventy-five per cent by closing the saloons Sunday. But these men would not succeed, for the Mayor had a good hold on them. If they did, no good citizen would have any use for them for a long time to come. If any one of his hearers saw these Aldermen, he must tell them that popular sentiment was against liquor, and most of them, he knew, wanted to be with the majority. Much of the trouble was due to the inactivity of temperance people. The Aldermen had been surrounded only by bad influences. The liquor people had got about them and persuaded them that that side was the strongest, and induced them to believe that everybody wanted to get drunk. It was the duty of temperance people to show them the other side, and persuade them of the contrary. But all the time they must stand by the cause of God for the sake of their everlasting future and for the sake of their obligations as Christians.

REV. E. P. GOODWIN.

"Five years in Chicago" was the subject of a discourse by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, last evening, at the First Congregational Church. The attendance was large, and the exercises were of an interesting character. After the performance of "There is a Happy Land," with variations, by the organist, the choir sang a New Year voluntary, after which the usual devotional order was proceeded with. The text chosen was from Phillippians iii: 13: "Forgetting the things that are past," etc. The pastor referred to the many comforts and joys of the past five years, and said that they should look forward to the future. He should touch upon a few of the more significant events which had occurred during that time.

In January, 1868, the Church membership numbered 542. Since that time there has been a net gain of 304, with a present total of 846. In 1868, there were 646 scholars enrolled in the Sabbath school; now there are 950, a gain of 400. The First Church had graduated Tabernacle Mission with its present membership of 500, and a Sabbath school of 1,000 scholars; besides establishing Bethany Mission, corner of Paulina and Second street, with a membership of 60, and a Sunday school of 400; also the Brightside Mission, on Milwaukee avenue, with a membership of 250. A portion of the First Church membership had been dismissed in order to organize the Leavitt Street Church, with 170 members and 320 Sunday school scholars; and they had also assisted in the establishment of the Clinton Street Mission, with fifty members, and a Sunday School of 500. The speaker referred to the First Church edifice, and of the unfavorable comments which the plan occasioned when first adopted. It was predicted that the church would be the laughing-stock of West Washington street, from the tunnel to Union Park. He had no need to state that the result had failed to realize the prophecy, but, on the contrary, the church was accepted by the Society, and the people in general, as an admirable place for massing together worshippers. Six new Congregational Churches had been established in Chicago during the past five years, and seven new pastors had been installed, one having died. The First Church had given $90,000 for benevolent purposes during five years, an average of $18,000 per year. This was exclusive of stock subscribed to the *Advance* newspaper, of which a large amount had been contributed by this Society; nor did it include stock held in old Farwell Hall. For preaching the Church had paid $65,000; for the Church debt and expenses there had been paid and pledged $100,000—making a total of $255,000 paid and pledged by the members of the First Church during the past five years. This was a large sum, it was true, but he was sure that nobody felt any poorer for it now.

The speaker gave a hasty sketch of the many and marvellous changes which had taken place in Chicago during the past five years, touching upon the wonderful growth of the city up to the time of the great fire, and the unparalleled rate at which the work of rebuilding had been prosecuted. Returning to the Church, he said the most important problem was, how should the Church most successfully perform its functions; not how to keep up its forms and ceremonies and theological tenets; but how to reach the people round about, how to come in contact with them, and how to make them feel that this is the People's Church! "We don't want," said he, "too many theologies. The heavens are full of them. We want to make the Church so that men can't keep away from it—can't keep away from Christ!" For the year to come, he wanted them not to peddle tracts, but to find out people and bring them to the church. The spirit, and the genius, and the destiny of the city required that Christianity should be made more positive and aggressive. It was no bombast to point to the great future of Chicago as a distributing mart and a railroad centre. The best brain of the Continent was here. While men in other cities were dreaming of schemes, men in Chicago were organizing and accomplishing them. He had no doubt that those were present to-night who would see this a city of a million, and yet have years to spare. Now, a man should plan as broadly and invest as grandly for the Lord as for himself,—should do business in the Church as systematically and effectively as he does for himself. Let business men make their Christian principles known and felt among their clerks and employes. The speaker was asked, a few days ago, by a young man whether it was right for a wholesale merchant, who professed to be a Christian, to set apart a certain sum of money to buy liquors for customers and to take them to the theatre. Our Christianity needs pith and grit, in order that the next five years may be more fruitful than the past.

REV. JESSE B. THOMAS.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, preached, yesterday morning, on "Our Plans." His text was from Ephesians, fifth chapter and fifteenth verse, which reads, "See, then, that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise men." The following is an abstract of the sermon: This epistle is devoted especially to the contrast between the character of a sinner and that of a Christian, and considers more especially the moulding or building phases of Christianity. The Apostle goes on to liken the growth of the Christian's character to that of the rearing of a beautiful temple, and, deeply in love with his subject, links thought to thought, and word to word, and builds until the pinnacle is reached, and the whole house made perfect. In this sublime meditation he teaches us how the influences of Christianity refine and bleach, as it were, the tendrils of affections, and weaves them into a web which is golden and silken, and beautiful to look upon. The contrast created in the text is, that the fool walks at random, trusting himself to every wave, believing that somehow he will ride it, or that no waves will meet him. He is like a sail without a course, which trusts to the winds to take it to a desired haven, unguided and undirected by the North Star or, the needle which forever points there. So he tells them to walk circumspectly, as the wise man, meaning that they must be guarded in action, having a course marked out, and some plans formed, and instruments provided, which will keep them in it. It is evident that the world is generally walking as the fool, without plans or watchful forecast. The majority of people take their bearings from the waves which are about them, and look not to other waves which play beyond. They are not bees, which suck honey until their thighs are full, and then fly to some place of deposit, but they are butterflies, swayed by every zephyr of the morning, and alighting in the evening wheresoever they happen to fall, merely resting upon the lap of Nature. Most people are, indeed, like little children, moved from every settled course by the companion nearest them. Against this, the Apostle sets the *real* Christian's character, which he speaks of as the wise man, one not merely possessing wisdom, but whose character, firm and settled, has been formed under its influences. A character which is not soft like wax, easily moulded to the form of any hard substance with which it may come in contact, but hard, and rather capable of making an impression than of receiving it. To the end that his followers might possess such a character, the Apostle labored, and he was ever admonishing them to be firm, to be steadfast. To form such a character there must be intelligence to select a reasonable ideal, heart to mellow that with love and goodness, and will to bring about the desired end. So real character will come, if these three elements are allowed to play and have a part in a man's life. No such a thing as a wasted life would be known if every man's life was formed and guarded over by these three elements. Why are there so many wasted lives about us,—why do we see the bones of defeated projects so plentiful? Is it so, that it is sometimes impossible for a human life to be successful? No, not so; God never allowed an ambition or good desire to grow up in a man's heart to be defeated. There was fault somewhere, if ever such a life was lived. The man set out on life's voyage without thought of a harbor to be reached, or if he thought of a harbor, the course was not marked out over which he would travel to reach it, and so he was caught in some dangerous place, and hurled upon a rock, and tossed upon the beach mangled and disfigured. How long shall men continue thus to live without a purpose? With Peter, we ought to say, "The time passed has sufficed us; henceforward we will live no more after the flesh but after the spirit." And now, brethren, when we are confronting another year, and have, as it were, entered a house the chambers of which are all empty, waiting to be filled and furnished by us, what plans shall we make, and how make them? With all the experience of the past, to be ripened into works, what character shall we give to them? Let us set ourselves about to consider the possibilities before us, remembering that anything is possible which is good and holy. We all know how many hours this new year will contain, and we are also aware that they must be used, and hence the necessity for plans. An hour unused is an hour ill used. Nothing seems so pure and colorless of evil as the hours, and yet let them alone and they will also result in evil. Everything has to be redeemed, and we must lay plans to do the work. The garden of the soul is weedy unless it have care and attention. Even the knowledge we possess and acquire comes to us in blocks, and must be carved and cut out before it can be used in the temples of our lives. Hence we must plan. The days will not care for themselves. The tendencies of everything are evil, and yet we may direct them so that they lead us to the perfection of a Christian manhood. Hence we must plan. All the days of a man's life are like wild horses which career over the prairie, and must be caught and taught to labor. And now what have we to consider in our plans? Time, money, the powers we posses, and the objects to which they shall be devoted. Men who succeed consider all these things, and set about at once to execute the conclusions they arrive at. Consider how much time you will devote to your business, how much to home, how much to friends, how much to the poor, how much to your church, how much to God. Let this latter object claim much, for if God be not in your plans then, indeed, they are good for nothing, and will serve you little good. Think what you are going to be, what character you seek most to possess, and set about apportioning your time and money so that they will aid you to acquire it. Don't try to be a *nominal* anything. Some say they can not be a real Christian, no matter what their plans. That is not so. God never asked for an impossibility. The real difficulty is that persons set about simply to be *nominal* Christians, and hence get no higher than their aim. Did you ever hear of a successful shoemaker or merchant who was a nominal shoemaker or merchant? No; they who are successful in life are never nominal in their occupation; they are alive and earnest. Then plan before you start on this year; put your eyes upon every chamber to be filled; make an object and a course to reach it; and, if your plans are well formed, true-hearted, unselfish, you will carry many sheaves from the harvest field you are now entering. Make your plans certain, use as you go along all the good auxiliaries of your life. Many fail to catch sight of these. Very often your elbow is against the elbow of a friend, who would aid you very much, if only you would take him into your heart. Cast aside all things that do not promise to aid you in reaching your aim, and, if you trust in God, ever looking toward his face, you will not fail. Fix your aim, seek for the means, and God will give the victory for Christ's sake. Amen.

DR. R. W. PATTERSON.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church worshipped for the first time in the lecture room of their new edifice, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, yesterday morning. Nearly every seat was occupied, the inclemency of the weather deterring very few of the congregation from being present at the opening services. The lecture room is sixty feet long and forty feet wide, handsomely fitted up, and will accommodate about 300 people. The walls have not yet been calcimined. The church proper will not be ready for occupancy for two or three months. The choir of this church is considered by some to be the best in the city. It is composed of Mrs. Farwell, soprano; Miss Holden, contralto; Mr. Hubbard, basso; and Mr. Howard, tenor. The organist, D. N. Hood, was not present yesterday, his place being taken by Mr. Farwell. The quartette rendered the selected pieces superbly, and fully sustained their excellent reputation. After the customary religious exercises, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Patterson, preached an interesting sermon, taking as his text the third to seventh verses of the eighty-seventh Psalm. He said the Church was known in all ages, and her glory and joy were the same now, in essential respects, as when the words of the text were first written. The glorious things that were then spoken of Zion were true to-day. He then alluded to the stability which God had guaranteed to His Spiritual Zion, of which the outward church and its branches were representatives. It was a favorite idea with many people of to-day that the religion of the Scriptures was essentially like the religions of the East,—Buddhism, Brahmanism, and of the old Persians. The origin of all other religions was, however, dim and shadowy. They carried with them no specific information, as to whence they came, or under what circumstances they were communicated. In this respect the religion of the Church challenged comparison with all others They were distinctly told that God was its author. Time, place, and occasions were stated to give definiteness to our knowledge of the Divine hand engaged in laying its foundations. The ancient Scriptures of the living ancient nations contained but few and indistinct intimations of their Divine inspiration, save the record of the Jews, to be found in the Old Testament. The nations which followed Buddha depended upon floating traditions for their knowledge of God. God had established His church by revelation, and done everything to confirm the truth of His teachings. The elements of the Church were clearly taught. There was some diversity, but the great body of those who accepted the Scriptures, which the Church held to be of Divine authority, were substantially agreed as to the leading truths they set forth. There were denominations who discarded the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, justification by faith, the judgment of God, the punishment of the wicked, yet all held fast to the Bible and its sufficiency as an infallible standard of faith and practice. The Church had a history which would stand unshaken; she still lived, notwithstanding the efforts to overthrow her were stronger to-day than ever before. The scene of the conflict was ever shifting, and the shout of victory had been raised by its enemies. Yet, when the smoke of the engagement cleared away, the Church was found to be mightier than before. In spite of the assertions of learned men who confidently claim to have upheaved the foundation of the Christian belief, there were thousands who were not ashamed to acknowledge that their faith had suffered no change. The Church would ultimately embrace all the nations of the world. The power of the adversary must be crushed, and this could only be done by the overthrow of his dominions. In America, at the beginning of the present century, not more than one person in fifteen was recognized as personally pious; now, one in six, and this in spite of the vast influx of an infidel and unevangelical population from abroad. This fact illustrated the general character of the spiritual advancement that may be looked for until the knowledge of the Lord should fill the earth. Christianity was gradually gaining a wider and deeper hold upon communities and families, and every year efforts to regenerate the world were making with increased momentum. The partial revival of unbelief in some countries would be but temporary, indicating, as it did, the last throes of rebellion against God, and that Divine truth was being pressed upon all hearts with unusual energy. The spiritual Church would continue to maintain her ground and receive accessions. More missionaries were going abroad this year than ever before, and more laborers would enter the home fields to work for the Lord. The appliances of the Church for Christian evangelization were being multiplied and made more effective. The destiny of the Church will not long be delayed. His hearers should ask themselves what they were doing to hasten the day? The Church was established to give spiritual refreshment, and not to chastise men. It was her province, through the Divine aid, to assuage troubles that sadden the hearts of the people and turn their mourning into songs of deliverance. God was in the midst of His people, and they that forsook him would find no joy. The simple impulses of the heart were better than all the showy forms of worship prescribed by Pope, Bishop, or General Assembly. Humble and unaffected piety in daily life would scatter the seed, and work for the glory of Zion. In conclusion, the reverend speaker exhorted his hearers to consecrate themselves anew to the Kingdom of God. Every one should find something to do, and be henceforth at the post of active duty. Especially should they lay aside worldly engagements and enlist heartily in the services appointed for the coming week of prayer, and remember that it was now as true as ever, that they who waited on the Lord would renew their strength.

INSTALLATION OF REV. J. E. FORRESTER.

The installation of Rev. J. E. Forrester, the new pastor of the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), on the corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, occurred last evening, and were participated in by a very large congregation.

There were upon the platform, the Rev. R. Laird Collier, Rev. Dr. Ryder, the Rev. J. E. Forrester, and Rev. Mr. Dennis. The exercises opened with the singing of a voluntary by the choir, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Laird Collier, who afterwards read an appropriate passage from the Gospel of St. Luke, followed by a hymn, also sung by the choir.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder then, taking his text from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. 2, verse 19, "Hath committed to us the word of reconciliation," spoke substantially as follows: He alluded to the fallibility of men, and the discouragement incident to the fall into iniquity of the pillars of the Church. It was almost enough to make us give up in despair, and think that by doing his best to lead a religious life, a man was merely putting up pins for the purpose of seeing them bowled down by the adversary, and that all he had to do was to put on an air of respectability, and drag on slowly and unsatisfactorily. This was one side of the picture. The other was the man of religous character doing his best under all circumstances, and so acting, that when his time came to leave the world, he could say he had left no man worse by his course, and some, perhaps a little better. The various benevolent institutions throughout the city were representations of the will of God and the divine in man,—the answer to God's charge to be careful of the weak and unprotected. The meaning of the text was, that the power of God in the world lay in such institutions. A desire in the heart merely was of little good, but if that good desire in your heart were backed up by the money in your treasury, you were building up an institution for the purpose of expressing God's will. Man was naturally a worshipping creature, and religion sprang out of human nature. The care of the poor and the helpless were not of human nature. They were the result of God's incarnation in human nature; an addition to it from Him. Paul, on Mars' Hill, was not indignant at the beauty of the surrounding buildings, but because so much wealth, beauty, and skill was called in only to aid the ends of idolatry. What Rome came to be, and what Athens was under the eyes of Paul, was the result of Paganism. One had better be a Pagan worshipping God in some form, than nominally a Christian, worshipping God in no form. There are some men in Christendom who worship nothing but the dollar. Paganism had its day and its work, and a great work it was. Let us not under-rate Paganism, for by so doing we under-rate human nature. Take Paganism and add God's inspiration to it. Though Paganism built Rome, it never built an orphan asylum, an old ladies' home, a home for the friendless, or a woman's home. So the power of God in the later day was visible in these and similar institutions. This desire on man's part to do these things was given him by revelation from God.

The word of reconciliation has been chiefly overlooked in the history of religion. It might sound a little strange to some, that, within the past 300 years, Christianity was little more than a mere ecclesiasticism, with very little care for any who were not in some way identified with its history. It is only about 100 years since a milder administration of Christianity was evinced. There was a great deal of nonsense in the talk now-a-days of the failure of Christianity." Many found discouragement in view of the increase of crime around us, and some even opposed it on this ground. But what can be put in its place? What could human nature substitute for it? We cannot go back to paganism or adopt any general influence of thought at our leisure. It cost the dark ages to give us Christianity, and we cannot cross that gulf at our will. A doctrine that sways millions does not fall from heaven like manna. It is the result of centuries of development. A great thought, some people think, can be taken up by a community in a twelvemonth. Pass from Christianity to any other conceivable system, and you pass through inconceivable struggles. The decay of the one is the only condition of the adoption of the next. The doctrine of the restitution of souls, for which the edifice in which he was speaking was the symbol, would never have been tolerated in the day of Roman supremacy.

The early Christians, worshipping in the catacombs, for a while displayed the elements of Christianity, but, after awhile, Christianity was the name of a sort of Christianized heathenism or heathened Christianity, culminating in the splendid ecclesiasticism known to-day as the Church of Rome. Christianity, in its history, gave us nothing exceptional. Should the civilized world fall away from Christianity, the man living ten centuries hence will tell the same story, that we drop from that which we love to that which we hope. Too often was this realized in life.

This word of reconciliation was given to us as a part of the Christian Church. As men and women we were responsible for our individual influence upon the present generation. We all profess to believe in a working religion. God bids us embody our work in living forms. If He has given you money, consecrate a portion to His honor and glory. The Christian religion was the best we have, the only one that any present would ever know.

Dr. Ryder warned his hearers not to pay attention to the discussions which only lead individuals astray. Any history within the speaker's reach showed no religion comparable with the blessed religion of Jesus Christ. He called upon all to rally round this standard, help build up these institutions of charity, and take a share in the work of Christianizing the world with a kindly sympathy and generous love awakened. Let all feel themselves an incarnation of God's power. Too many men hugged their money too tight. There were too many drones and sneaks, too many shiftless and indifferent; too many Godless families. By their unity might the word of reconciliation be made more effectual.

The sermon ended, a hymn was sung by the congregation, and the Rev. J. S. Dennis offered the installation prayer.

The Rev. R. Laird Collier said it was fitting and customary that when a new minister was to assume his pastorate, the people should not only proffer in words their affection, but that the fellowship of the priesthood should be offered him in welcome to it. He represented that fellowship, and in its behalf came forward to extend his right hand to the new pastor. A minister must be a seer, otherwise his ministry would be comparatively fruitless. He must see the coming of new faiths, and the minister who is to command a hearing must be a seer, must see the truth. Indeed, by his original aptitude and intuition he is called of God to this office. The old Methodist discipline had a rule. The Bishop inquired of a candidate for ordination if he had gifts, had he graces, and lastly, had he usefulness. The Methodists assumed that before a man was called of the Church to minister, he must be called of God to minister. His hearers believed that the wise and good man they had called had experienced the call years ago, and said to himself, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." Besides being a seer, the minister must be a sayer. There were on the South Side six liberal churches, and on the West Side only two. If Dr. Forrester had his choice he supposed he would choose this magnificent opportunity to tell the things he had seen and experienced. Besides being a seer and a sayer, the new pastor must be a doer. He, the speaker, had not elected to be a minister; he had drifted into it. But if he had to live his life over again, he would elect to be a minister. He would rather be the minister of the poorest congregation in the world than anything else. In behalf of the ministry of Chicago, he offered the new minister the right hand of fellowship, with the prayer, "God bless you."

The Rev. Mr. Dennis then addressed the Society, the choir sang a voluntary, and Dr. Forrester pronounced the benediction.

THE APIARY.

A Challenge—On the Stand—A Paradise for Bees—A New Mode of Dividing Bees and Producing Large Swarms—Farm Management of Bees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Jan. 1, 1873.

A CHALLENGE.

At the Bee-Keepers' Convention held at Cleveland last year, Mr. Hosmer, of Minnesota, gave a challenge as follows: He would sell 100 swarms of bees for $1,500, but not to be paid for unless he took 10 similar swarms in the spring and obtained from them, the current season, 10,000 pounds of surplus honey; and these swarms to have entered the previous winter with one quart of bees each. In the first place, no one desired the 100 swarms of a quart of bees each; and, in the next place, they took the whole thing as a banter, and Mr. Hosmer found himself the target of all the wits of the bee-keeping fraternity.

At the Indianapolis meeting, Mr. Hosmer was taken to task, and placed on the witness-stand with the view of obtaining a regular verdict against him, or to show cause why a swarm of bee-keepers should not be let loose on him. His boldness of assertion must give place to facts, or he would be placed outside of the human apiary and branded as a charlatan.

ON THE STAND.

Amid a cross-fire of questions, Mr. Hosmer took the stand, cool and calm as he would have been in hiving a swarm of bees. He commenced by saying that he had never obtained a thousand pounds of surplus honey from one stand of bees in one season, but that, in throwing out the challenge, he was willing to try and to take the risks. He was satisfied, from the playful remarks of his friends, that they had no faith in his good intentions in the premises, yet he was confident that the thing could be done in a favorable season.

A PARADISE FOR BEES.

Mr. Hosmer went on to state that, in Minnesota, there was, in a few locations, a paradise for bees, where the flowers bloomed and secreted honey the whole season, from the first opening of the crocus to the closing of the golden-rod by frost. The forest is filled with spring flowers, and the pasture and roadside were white with clover. And then, the fringes of forest that shut in the small lakes, are filled with basswood, which for three weeks affords a most abundant supply of the purest and sweetest of honey. After this comes the wild rice of these lakes, and this keeps up the yield until it gives place to the golden-rod, wild asters, and other autumn flowers. He doubted whether, in all the wide field of the honey-bee, there was a more favored location for the summer home of the bee,—one in which such a constant supply of honey-producing flowers was beyond the reach of drouth, of hail, and of summer-floods, as he could select up in the Far North, where the rice lakes feed the great Mississippi. After saying this much in explanation, he went on to give his

NEW PLAN OF MAKING SWARMS.

He wanted only a quart of bees for a swarm, and a quart would be about 4,000 bees, or one-fourth of a full swarm. In making these new swarms, he provides the requisite number of queens in advance in nuclei hives; and the dividing is done after the close of the honey-season. This quart of bees, and some two frames of comb, are placed in the new hive, and a queen given them. This hive then goes into the cellar and remains there until spring. When placed on the summer stands, the 1st of March, the frames are placed on one side of the hive, and a sack of muslin filled with honey is hung in the opposite side, so that the bees have free access to it; and, as fast as the combs are filled with brood, they are separated and a new frame of empty comb placed between them. Of course, the muslin sack must be kept supplied with honey. In this manner the lower part of the hive is filled with brood, when the frames are placed one by one, as filled, to the upper chamber, making a double hive filled with brood, or about 40,000 bees. About the 1st of May, in that latitude, they begin to gather honey and require no further feeding. He then has a double hive full of young bees ready for work, and, as the honey-season closes the last of September, they have nearly five months in which to lay up surplus honey. He went on to give an account of an experiment the past season and the plan that he intended to pursue if the challenge had been accepted. He first took out a single frame and placed it in a nucleus hive, between two other combs; he allowed them to make as many queen-cells as they pleased. Just before these were ready to hatch, he removed three of them to new nucleus hives, with two frames of brood to each. As the queens were hatched, the frames were transferred to full-sized hives filled up with empty frames of comb and brood from the parent hive, at the same time removing more queen-cells from the nucleus hive to the other nucleus hives which were treated as before. At the end of the season, he had nineteen good, strong swarms, all from the one to start with. This plan in a good season would produce a large surplus, but the last spring had been cold, and the bees could not fly until about the 1st of June, and there was less than 600 pounds of surplus honey produced in the season.

How much honey Mr. H. fed to his bees in spring was a subject he did not like to dwell upon, and no definite reply could be drawn from him. That either he did not know, or did not care to know, was apparent. It must be evident to every bee-keeper that the amount must be large, even where empty combs are used.

In a commercial apiary located as favorably as that of Mr. Hosmer, it is probable that this kind of management may succeed, but, to the farmer who keeps bees to supply his own table with honey, it would not be advisable to spend the necessary time to look after his few hives; and, even then, until we have more definite figures in regard to the quantity of honey used in feeding, we will not be able to come at a proper conclusion, even under the favorable conditions mentioned by Mr. H. So long as the selling of queens and of swarms form a part of the profits of bee-keeping, we must look closely to the figures as regards profits, as it is shown that swarms and queens may be produced in great numbers by the feeding of sugar-syrup when the honey-crop fails. But, if you should depend on the sale of these, the business would soon come to a deadlock. To the great majority, therefore, the surplus honey is the measure of success.

ELLA.

ST. PAUL.

The Approaching Minnesota Legislature—The Convention Matter—Removal of the Capital, Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The fifteenth session of the Minnesota Legislature will meet in this city next Tuesday, Jan. 7, for a sixty days' session, the limit allowed by the Constitution. During the first week, there will be a general talk about rushing things, and three or four buncombe resolutions offered for a final adjournment in thirty or forty days. These will be quietly smothered, and, after about forty days of idleness and nonsense, the actual work will begin, and five or six hundred bills will be put through in three weeks. A careful attention to the doings of Minnesota Legislatures for a good many years renders it safe to predict, with an absolute degree of certainty, that the usual course will be pursued.

There is but little legislation absolutely needed by the State, but the people having voted last fall to increase the State debt $250,000, in order to enlarge the buildings used for public and charitable purposes, there will be a lively squabble relative to the expenditure. The people did not intend to vote this increase of State debt, and did it unwittingly. The politicians, who labor to expend the largest sum of money possible, and pile the burden upon posterity in order to claim that they are economical, wanted the debt increased, and so they took care to have the tickets printed "Yes," and, as three other other amendments were voted upon at the same time, it went through without attracting much attention.

There is a very general expectation that the coming Legislature will take the initiatory steps for a Constitutional Convention. The present Constitution is a horrible piece of patch-work. When it was originally adopted, politics ran even higher than at the present day, and consequently the Republicans held one Convention, and the Democrats another, each one framing a Constitution. Just at the close a joint Compromise Committee was secured, and a patch-work document made out of the two. Since then the annual patches have been numerous and constant, four having been added at the late election in November.

There has been a little gang of wild land speculators who have for many years agitated the question of removing the Capital to a barren prairie 150 miles northwest of St. Paul. This same project is again being talked about as likely to come up, but this talk is really a cover to another scheme. Mr. Franklin Steele and some others purchased the Fort Snelling reservation from the Government for a mere trifle some years ago, as the careful reader of newspapers will remember. When the war and Indian outbreak came on, the Government took possession of the fort, and such portion of the reservation as it needed. Steele brought in a bill for rental which amounted to more than his entire purchase money. After a good deal of trouble, the matter was compromised by giving Steele the upper and most valuable part of the reservation. Steele's portion embraces the celebrated Minnehaha Falls, and in this neighborhood he is now proposing to build a bridge over the Mississippi. His scheme contemplates the removal of the Capital across this bridge to the west side of the river, making it about six miles from St. Paul and three from Minneapolis. Under cover of the wild land removal scheme, this job is being cooked up, and it will not be surprising if it becomes one of the most interesting features of the session. The fact that a Constitutional Convention will probably be called which will forever settle this interminable Capital controversy may prevent any action either way this winter, but there is certainly an African under Steele's wood pile. The wool is plainly visible.

A good many of the country members have virtuous notions in favor of taxing railroad lands, and these corporations may have to establish a Credit Mobilier to prevent so untoward (to them) result. I have seen this early virtue fade out as the session progressed, and shall be prepared to see history repeat itself.

Fortunately the 500,000 acres of land that somebody discovered as belonging to the State, has been removed beyond the temptation of a Legislature by a Constitutional amendment, which provides for their disposition and the establishment of a sinking fund. As long as these lands were in the hands of the Legislature there was no end to plots and counter-plots. There is no doubt but that the people desired these lands or their proceeds to go towards liquidating the unpaid (some say repudiated) $2,250,000 of railroad bonds, which, with interest, makes a debt of over $4,000,000. Like Banquos' ghost, this claim won't down, and will be likely to be agitated in some shape this winter. Perhaps that, too, will be settled by a Constitutional Convention expunging the so-called repudiating amendment to the present Constitution.

There are no other important topics broached as yet, but you never can tell what a day may bring forth in our Legislature.

The Speaker of last year, the Hon. A. R. Hall, of Hennepin, will probably be re-elected, simply because there is no other candidate. He is not a good presiding officer, and was originally elected by a not over creditable (to draw it mild) bargain between the St. Paul and Minneapolis delegations, whereby certain Committees were fixed.

The Governor's message will not, probably, be delivered until Thursday, and, as three arduous days of the session will then have passed, the usual adjournment of five days for rest may be anticipated.

THE CROSS-CUT TRAGEDY.

A Strange Verdict.

From the Buffalo Courier, Jan. 3.

Another has been added to the list of the dead by the Cross-Cut disaster, making the whole number twenty. Barney Cook, of Lancaster, this county, expired at the Chatauqua House, at Mayville, last Saturday morning. His injuries were internal.

The Coroner's investigation was concluded Tuesday. The statements made by the witnesses in regard to the moment of the disaster, the crash, the fire, and the dead and wounded did not differ from those previously published in the *Courier*. Michael L. Flynn, foreman of the machine shops at Mayville, testified as follows:

Am foreman of the machine-shops at this place; was at the scene of the wreck; saw nothing that would occasion the cars leaving the track but the breaking of the wheel; I put those wheels under the trucks myself; considered them all first-class wheels; they have been in use about 18 months; they are badly worn, but [illegible] I think the wheel left the track the rails were in good shape. This is the first broken wheel we have ever had on trucks belonging to this Company. The broken piece which I have examined would indicate that the wheel had run in line and had worn very true; have examined the wheel now at the shops and find it worn more than I supposed; did not consider it dangerous, but would prefer to ride after a better wheel; should say from what I have discovered in the examination of these wheels since the accident that it is unsafe to use wheels in such condition. When I examined the wheels some four weeks since, I considered those under the forward trucks in worse shape than those under the tank. The wheels were reported to the Superintendent as in bad condition, but not very bad. When the examination of the wheels was made the trucks were under the engine.

H. A. Potter testified: Am Superintendent of the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad; do not remember having any conversation with any parties in regard to the tender wheels of No. 6 engine; think there was something said about wheels under the forward truck of the engine; considered the tender wheels safe and in good running condition; am of the opinion that wheels are more liable to break in cold, frosty weather.

In the face of the foregoing evidence, the jury of nine citizens of Chautauqua County rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased came to their death by reason of injuries received in an accident which occurred on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad, near Prospect Station, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, occasioned by the breaking of a wheel under the tender of the engine, by which the baggage car and one passenger coach, which contained the persons named, were thrown from the track; and the said jurors do further say, from all the facts in the case, that they are of the opinion that the breaking of said wheel was an unforseen and unavoidable accident, and that the conductor, engineer, fireman, and brakemen of said train are in no wise accountable for such accident; and no blame can be attached to them or either of them. While the jury cannot say from the evidence that the diligence and care ordinarily observed in conducting railroad interests has not been exercised, it is earnestly hoped and believed that the present owners of the road will lose no time in putting the road and rolling stock in that perfect condition that it shall merit the full confidence of the travelling public.

We learn from this verdict who is not to blame, but have no intimation of the guilty parties, if there be any. The Master Mechanic testifies that he reported the bad condition of the wheels to the Superintendent, but the Superintendent finds it convenient not to remember anything about it; indeed, the Master Mechanic himself found after the accident that the broken wheel was worse than he had supposed it to be, and yet we cannot learn from this jury that anybody is to blame The jury "could not say from the evidence that the diligence and care ordinarily observed in conducting railroad interests had *not* been exercised," and not being convinced on this point, they are led to "earnestly hope" and "believe" that "the present owners of the road will lose no time in putting the road and rolling stock in perfect order," etc. This may prove consoling to the friends of the dead and the wounded, but the jury do not indicate that they had any evidence to warrant such earnest hope and such confident belief. The verdict is as ghastly an effort at whitewashing as we remember to have seen, and could not have been improved had the Superintendent or some flippant advertising agent dictated it. Twenty killed and several maimed for life, and nobody to blame! The Master Mechanic knew the wheels to be bad; he reported their condition to the Superintendent; the Superintendent can't remember; twenty human lives are hurled into eternity, and a Chautauqua jury simply express the hope and belief that the road will now be put in order. This jury must be aching for immortality.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 5.—BEEVES—The market this week has been dull and unprofitable to the holders of cattle. Opening on Thursday with an advance of ¼c to ½c per lb, it gradually declined until yesterday when it closed at last week's figures. Most of the holders did not anticipate a brisk trade, and when the opportunity offered on Thursday eagerly disposed of their cattle at the advance on last week's prices, but those who held on in the anticipation of getting a further advance, were not only disappointed, but had a large portion of their stock left on their hands. Brighton and New York dealers complained of the very inferior quality of the offerings, for although the supply was good, there was scarcely a fine herd to be seen in the market. The only heavy weights offered were coarse, and, consequently, purchasers only bought what were absolutely necessary to meet the wants of their trade, compelling sellers to accept their terms, and permit them to make their own selections. The best steers in the market were Illinois, and some few car-loads of Texan fed and fattened in Illinois were bought in preference to native stock. The receipts this week consisted of 343 car loads, a large increase on last week's receipts. Those not sold were sent forward for sale on commission. The ruling prices this week were the same as last, viz: Premium, $8.25@8.75; extra, $7.50@8.00; first quality, $6.25@6.75; second quality, $5.25@6.00; third quality, $4.00@5.00; inferior $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Offerings inferior; market quiet; receipts light. Prices range from $45 to $65 for common to good, and $70 to $80 for extra.

SHEEP—As anticipated in our report of Friday, the increased supply received yesterday caused the market to droop, and it eventually declined from ⅛c to ⅜c per lb. Up to yesterday morning the supply was not equal to the demand, and consequently the market was buoyant, but 25 car loads were received yesterday, and the demand falling off, it was found difficult to dispose of them. The receipts this week were 72 car loads.

HOGS—Nothing fresh to report. Two hundred and fifty-three car loads were received, but nearly all were sent forward in first hands, scarcely a sale being made here.

HORSES—Nothing doing here, nor is it anticipated there will be any until the spring trade opens, when, it is thought, a large business will be done. Seven car loads were received, all of which were sent forward.

POLITICAL.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts Congressmen, who have arrived here, are of the opinion that Secretary Boutwell will receive nearly four-fifths of all the votes in the Legislature for the United States Senatorship. It is also stated that Ben Butler's advocacy of Boutwell against Dawes has alone prevented the Secretary's nomination from being made unanimous.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The New Orleans complications are regarded here with great interest, not only by politicians, but by the Government. Nothing of an especial character has been heard from there for several days, and nothing has yet occurred to induce the belief that any outbreak will occur to-morrow. There are still grave apprehensions felt on the part of high Government officers. No official orders have lately been given to General Emory, the commander of the military forces in New Orleans, but he was some time ago instructed to recognize Pinchback as the lawful Chief Magistrate of Louisiana. As to the anticipated troubles to-morrow, General Emory has only the general instructions from Washington to see that the peace is maintained and no violence occurs. If any question arises, the solution of which is not embraced in previous orders or instructions, it will be at once referred to the Attorney General by the State and Federal authorities. Attorney General Williams says that the Constitution of Louisiana does not contemplate the inauguration of a Governor of that State until a week from to-morrow, and that Kellogg will not take the oath till that time. McEnery, it is understood, is determined to be inaugurated to-morrow, but the Government holds that, even if he were entitled to the Governor's seat, he could not lawfully possess it until a week from to-morrow, when Kellogg will be inaugurated. In the meantime, till the latter takes the oath, the Government will continue to recognize Pinchback.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Despatches from Jefferson City say that General Frank P. Blair received a large number of callers to-day. He is in good health and spirits, and is rapidly regaining the use of his right arm, which is his only lame member. His friends assert he is gaining supporters every hour, and that the opposition is much divided, and his chances for re-election are almost certain. On the other hand, the friends of Hutchins, the defeated candidate for Speaker of the House, are said to be bitterly opposed to Blair, and that they will resort to any means to defeat him. It is also said a combination is forming between the Confederate element and the Republicans to elect one of the former, but so far they are not able to concentrate on one man.

FIRE-ENGINE MISHAPS.

The alarm from Box 72, about half-past 7 last evening, was for a fire in the two-story brick barn attached to No. 1139 Prairie avenue. The lower floor is used by Barnes Bros., and the upper floor by Mr. Watson and Mrs. Hall. The building is owned by the former, and was damaged about $200; the occupants lose $300 each; no insurance in either case. Two accidents befel a portion of the fire-apparatus which was called out by the alarm. The steamer Frank Sherman tipped over after leaving the house, owing to a collision with the Cottage Grove avenue car-track, and the steamer Winnebago was tumbled into the ditch on Thirty-first street by the breaking of one of the hind wheels. The Sherman was not seriously injured, and the Winnebago escaped with the accident mentioned.

A Beer Saloon Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—About noon to-day Clemens Bloomer died from the effects of wounds received in a fight at a beer saloon, "Over the Rhine," last night. His assailants were two men, Rettman, who has been arrested, and Bierman, who delivered the fatal blow and escaped. The weapon used was a wine bottle full of oil. The blow was struck on the back of Bloomer's head.

DIED.

TREIN—In this city, on Sunday, Daniel Jacob, infant son of Jacob Trein, aged 11 weeks.

Funeral from residence, on Lake-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., Hyde Park, at 11 a. m. to-day, Monday, Jan. 6. Friends and acquaintances invited without further notice.

FARWELL—At Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., Jan. 4, 1873, Henry Farwell, aged 77 years, 1 month and 1 day.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 Chests Tea,
15 Packages Granite Ware,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous Books
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OUR REGULAR TUESDAY'S AUCTION SALE
WILL COMPRISE
Custom-Made Clothing,
Army Clothing, Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
A fine line of the above will be sold Jan. 7, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

24 Bishop Court.
The entire contents of 16 Rooms, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ice Chest, China, Glass, and Silver Ware, Mirrors, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Gas Fixtures, a Gilbert Piano, &c., &c.,
On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.
Take Madison-st. cars; get off at 521 Madison-st.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

390 CASES ASSORTED
Boots and Shoes
Will be offered at our regular Wednesday Auction Sale, Jan. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York,
By order of the importer, 12,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

Household Goods at Auction at 255 Calumet-av., just south of Cottage Grove-av.
MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock a. m., consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dishes, [illegible] Glassware, Pictures, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers,
Offices, 41 West Washington-st.

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